State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.........$2 50
Daily.. 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1858. NO. 49.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	....	$1 00
Do.	do. 2	do..............................	1 25
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☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,

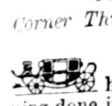
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business.
April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,



BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

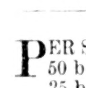
JOSEPH L. KEEN,

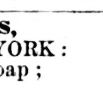
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or nocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.





SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;
25 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Green Rio do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at
April 14. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

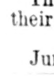
SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.

IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT*; that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.
May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

10,000 DOLLARS.

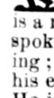
I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

NEGROES WANTED.



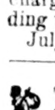
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$100 REWARD.



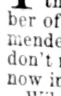
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

NOTICE.



WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN County, about the 15th inst., a negro man who says his name is *JACOB WARREN*. Said negro was taken up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac P. Lee and John Kittrel, in Brunswick County, and became dissatisfied and ranaway. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and a tolerably bright mulatto. Any one claiming said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
July 2d. 1858. 44-tf

NEGROES WANTED.



THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

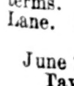
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

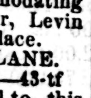
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING the above make of Machines in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recommended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.
Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.

E. J. LUTTERLOH,	JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH,	JAMES SHACKLEFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL,	B. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BERRY,	ZENO H. GREENE.

The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. *Cash upon delivery.* Needles also for sale by the dozen at $1.— All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY.
June 12. 237-1m&42-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.





1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS*, or *FERRY PLANTATION*. These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.
E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf
Tawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

"DERHAM'S POCAHONTAS MIXTURE."

THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains without an equal. It has proved itself to be superior to any remedy ever placed before the afflicted world, curing all cases (not everything) of Chronic, Inflamitory or Mercurial Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also Sick or Nervous Headache, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement of the Joints; also Toothache. In all such diseases it was never known to fail. It is no Yankee Patent Humbug which is said to cure every disease that the *human race* is subject to. All ye afflicted, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.
☞ Beware of counterfeits.☜
Price, small bottles 50 cents, large $1. Orders to be directed J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.
July 9th, 1858 45-3m*

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil:
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

UNION ACADEMY,
HARRELL'S STORE, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.

THIS SCHOOL commences its next session on Monday, the 6th day of September next, under the supervision of Solomon I. Faison, A. B., a gentleman who requires no enconiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous, in all particulars, for both moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.
Terms per session as follows:
Primary Department.............. $9 00
Higher English Branches.......... 12 00
Classical Department.............. 15 00
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from seven to eight dollars per month. OWEN FENNELL,
President of Board of Trustees.
July 30, 1858.—48-5t*

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION, located in Goldsboro', N. C., is in a very prosperous condition. Since its organization under the present Faculty, its success has exceeded the expectations of its warmest friends. Entire harmony among the Teachers, excellent health, application to study and good order among the pupils; and a rapidly extending influence and increasing hold upon the public confidence, are the elements which constitute a flourishing College. All of these are enjoyed by our young and growing Institution. Our prospects are brightening every day, and a career of great usefullness opens before us. With these surroundings, we invite public attention to Wayne Female College, and with grateful acknowledgements for past success, we offer to lead the lovely daughters of our happy land to the pure fountains of virtue and knowledge.
The Fall Session will begin on Thursday, the 29th of July, 1858. Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel and Room Furniture $10 per month. Tuition in the College course $20 per Session. For a Catalogue giving full information, address the undersigned. S. M. FROST, President.
June 25th, 1858 43-6t

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next.
The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.
A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured.
THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Board per month,.............................$ 8 00
Tuition per Session;—(half in advance,) Classical or Scientific course.................. 20 00
English, Higher branches,.................. 15 00
" Elementary "................... 10 00
No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.
For further particulars address B. F. MARABLE, or J. D. HUFHAM, Warsaw, N. C.
The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.
June 18th, 1858 42-3m

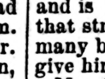
LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

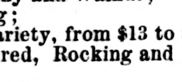
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.



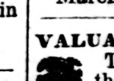
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

FURNITURE!



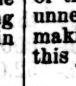
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted Stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers. The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2 50 each;
Cane Seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Redsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other Dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Als, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, With interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.



THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Rattlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres. This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.
L. R. LOFTIN.
June 18. 42—11t*
Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above, Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AT JULY Term, 1858, of Duplin county Court, as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Henry Newkirk, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said intestate to present them within the time prescribed by law. otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN D. POWERS, Adm'r.
July 20th, 1858. 48-6t

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension and delivery to me at Wilmington, or at my Plantation, Orton, in Brunswick county, or confinement in any jail in the State, and information to me of the same, of my negro man DANIEL, generally known as "Daniel Grist," he being once the property of Mr. James R. Grist, from whom I purchased him.
Said Daniel is above 30 years of age, yellow compexion, stout; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high—square built, and generally has a bushy head of hair. THOS. C. MILLER.
July 22d, 1858 48-4t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th. 1858 19-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court—June Term, 1858.

Herman B. Eilers, Adm'r. of John C. Beach. vs. William Beach, E. Kellogg Beach, Spencer S. Benedict, and wife Maria, Joshua G. Ishoms and wife Christian, and Elizabeth J. B. Beach, widow of said J. C. Beach. } Petition for sale of Real Estate to pay debts.

THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard upon the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are all non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* and the land sold as prayed for in the petition.
Test, SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
July 16th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 46-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.

George Hobbs and others, vs. Amsey Hobbs, Calvin Hobbs and others. } Petition for Partition.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs, heirs at law of Curtis Hobbs, deceased, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered, that notice be given by publication for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and a decree for partition accordingly.
TEST: JOHN R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1858.
JOHN R BEAMAN, Clerk.
July 9th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 45 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

James K. Melvin, *vs.* John McLeran, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that John McLeran the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper publi4hed in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said John McLeran to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered.
Witness, Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1858. KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.
July 9. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 45-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court—June Term, 1858.

Ann Maria Turner. Widow of John A. P. Melson, vs. W. P. Melson, Joseph Craig and wife Ruthy, Henry Craig and wife Ally. } Petition for Dower.

THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard upon the petition, it is ordered by the Court that a copy of the petition, with a subpœna, be served upon Joseph Craig and wife Ruthy, returnable to the next term of this Court: and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W. P. Melson, and Henry Craig and wife Ally are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court Honse in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
July 2d, 1858 44-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1858.

John Dawson vs. John C. Wood and Stephen P. Polly. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO the satisfaction of the Court, that both the defendants in this case are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, for the defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against them, and the property levied upon be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Cl'k.
July 2, 1858 44-6w—Pr. adv. $5 62.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law.

Curtis Thomson, vs. Curtis C. Oates. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Curtis C. Oates is a non-resident, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and the said Curtis Thomson having obtained a conditional judgment in this case, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that the said Curtis C. Oates may come in, plead, answer, replevy, or demur, or judgment final will be entered.
WITNESS, J. K. MORISEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 6th Monday after 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1858. J. K. MORISEY, Clerk.
July 2nd, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 44 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.

Isaac Wright, vs. John W. Thompson. } Attachment on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for the defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of August next, to replevy the property attached, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land so attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.
Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of said Court, at office the second Monday of May, A. D. 1858.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
July 2, 1858 44-6t—Pr. adv. $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.

Micheal Sellars, vs. John W. Thompson. } Attachment on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the weekly Wilmington Journal, for the defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of August next, and replevy the property attached, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land so attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.
WITNESS, WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1858.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
July 2d, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 44-6t

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

Interesting Description of Salt Lake City.

Intelligence has been received from Salt Lake city to the 19th of June. An advance party from the army had reached Salt Lake city, among them a correspondent of the newspapers, who describes the march, and the appearance of the city, with the fortification in Echo Canon. The New York Herald has a letter, giving the following account of places, often mentioned heretofore in the Saints' sermons, but never with so full a description:

SALT LAKE CITY—ITS APPEARANCE.—Imagine a perfectly level plain, apparently twenty miles wide and one hundred long, almost surrounded by mountains.—Near to the mountains on the east of the plain, conceive a section of land six miles square, laid out as a city, the streets all of which are much wider than Broadway, regularly laid out and running exactly at right angles to each other, either due North and South or due East and West; they are 130 feet wide; the sidewalks are 20 feet wide; the blocks are very large, often containing ten acres of land. The city has fifteen streets in one direction and eighteen in the other; they are unpaved, and if much trampled during wet weather must be very muddy. The site of the city gradually slopes from the North to the South; at the present time there is a fresh stream of water running down the sides of every street lying North and South; water from these streams is conveyed into almost every garden in the city, for irrigating purposes. Cotton wood and other trees have been set out along every street; their bright green verdure and shade give a peculiar charm to the smooth and regular thoroughfares. Small foot bridges have been built over the streams where they intersect the sidewalks. The town is very sparsely covered with houses; in the major part of it there are only two or three little hibitations on a square block, and it will be remembered that the blocks are very large. The houses are built close to the sides of the blocks, the rest of the ten acres being tilled as gardens and fields, thus the city at present contains numerous small fields of wheat and some very fine gardens.

The houses are all built of adobe sun-dried brick; they are about 5 inches wide, 10 inches long and 4 inches thick; they are made of a superior quality of clay for building purposes, and seem to form very substantial structures. The color of the buildings is a sort of slate white, and though with an individual house it is not very agreeable, yet it gives to the *tout ensemble* of the city a very lively and pleasant appearance. The buildings look neat and comfortable; they are generally small, modest structures, laying no claim to architectural beauty; their style is variegated, but not remarkably so.—Probably no other city in the world of this size presents to the eye of the approaching *voyageur* so magnificent a prospect; the exact space it occupies, the streets set, as it were, in a jewel of rippling brooks, which glisten bright as silver in the sunlight, their breadth and regularity, the rows of young verdant trees that border upon them, the lively color of the houses, the beautiful gardens and orchards, with the small fields thick covered with flowering wheat, give to it an aspect singularly attractive, especially when it is contrasted with the bordering bleak and barren mountains. This city, so beautiful, so isolated from the rest of the world, at present so full of interest to the world, with its pleasant orchards and gardens, is the work of but ten years, and that too in a barren valley, without spontaneous vegetation higher than a willow bush. There were about 16,000 inhabitants in the city before it was depopulated by order of Brigham.

In coming into the city yesterday morning, we were particularly struck by its quietness. There was none of the hum and stir of business that characterize Gentile towns. The streets were deserted, the houses were deserted, the city was deserted. Though surrounded by houses, we were nevertheless in a place of desert loneliness. The quietness of the grave prevailed where it seemed that thronging thousands and rushing commerce ought to pour their tides along. The windows had been taken out of the major part of the houses; the doors were locked; everything had been made ready for burning, as the Mormons tell us, if peace had not been achieved before the arrival of the troops. So much for the city in general; now for the great and marvellous buildings. First they are:

BRIGHAM'S LION HOUSE AND HIS MANSION.—They are the first prominent specific objects that attract the traveler's eye on descending from the mountains; they are near the centre of the city, on the square adjoining the city, and with it occupy the best sites in town.—Brigham's home, is in the most densely populated part of the city, occupies a square containing ten acres of land. The entire square is surrounded by a stone wall ten feet high, two feet wide at the top and four or five feet broad at the bottom. At either side of all the gates, and at short distances along the wall, columns are built up. They are rounded and extend one foot beyond the wall. They are also built two feet higher than the wall.

The wall is very substantial. It is built of cut and cobble stones, with mortar and sand. It must have been constructed at an immense expenditure of time and labor. One, in looking at it, could not help asking for what on earth was such a great wall erected? An answer suggests itself: Brigham did not know but that at some time there might be a movement of the people against him; so he determined to strongly fortify himself against such an emergency. He might also consider the wall a good safeguard against the escape of an outraged, indignant or revolting wife. It keeps secret the dark or secret things that transpire within. None can see through or over it; none can enter and none can escape, but whom, when and how the Prophet wills. I asked one of the faithful why the wall was built? He replied jestingly, "there are many women in there; it is to prevent such Gentiles as you from getting at them." He may have told me more truth than he intended to, for his remark, fairly translated, means, is to keep Brigham's women from escaping, for Gentiles would not dream of entering the lion's den to seduce them.

Passing east from Temple block we came, by crossing the street, to the southwest corner of Brigham's block. A tithing-house stands there, in which every man pay the tenth part of his possessions and income to the church, and is in that and other ways annually robbed of one-fifth of what pertains to him. Continuing east to the centre of the same block, we come to Brigham's Lion House. It is two stories high, about twenty-five feet in front ond one hundred feet deep; it is built in the Gothic style, with peaked gable, and narrow pointed windows projecting from the steep roof. The high stone wall in front of it, completely obstructed my view of the lower part of the house. The first story is built, I believe, of stone, on the ridge of which, in front is a well-sculptured lion, "resting, but watchful." This is understood to indicate the character of Brigham, for he is known among the Saints as "the Lion of the Lord." The house is said to have cost over $30,000, and would have cost much more, but for Brigham's peculiar method of completing it, which is thus described by an apostate.

"It (the house) was completed and ready for shingling in 1845; the shingles were ready and waiting. At a Sunday meeting of the Tabernacle, Brigham announced that he had a mission for all the carpenters, and demanded if they would accept of it. They raised their hands, and were then coolly commanded to 'shingle the Lion House, in the name of the Lord, and by the authority of the holy priesthood.' So Brigham's Lion House was shingled, for although the carpenters grumbled, still they obeyed."

Close by the east side of the Lion House there is a small structure which contains Brigham's office and his clerk's rooms. The building resembles a gentleman's summer house, only it is smaller. It makes pretensions to considerable architectural beauty, and justifiably too. Close to the east side of the office stands Brigham's mansion. The three buildings—Brigham's Lion House, office and mansion—probably are connected at the side or rear, though they seem independent from the front.—Brigham's mansion is said to be the finest building in the territory. It is a large, handsome, adobe building, three stories high, and balconied from ground to roof.—It was erected at a cost of $65,000. It has been plastered on the outside, and the work done remarkably well, for the sides of the house are smooth as ice and dazzlingly white. On the top of the house is an observatory surmounted by a bee hive, which is the Mormon emblem on the Territorial Seal, and which Gentiles would say is perfectly inappropriate, because there are no bees in the Territory; but the Saints are ready to overcome incongruities which would master other people. Thus their Prophet Brigham has received a revelation direct from God, instructing him where there is a mountain in the Territory full of honey, where millions of bees have been for millions of years (in eternal snow) depositing the sweet fruit of their sweaty labor in the exhumed belly of the mountain. Before leaving Brigham's, I should remark, that the most of his wives live, or rather have lived, in the Lion House. His senior wife and family live in the mansion. He has some eighteen better halves.

THE TEMPLE.—I have already mentined the Temple block. It is situated near the centre of the city, a little to the north of it. Noticing that the entire block was surrounded by a wall more imposing and grand than that which protects Brigham's block, I returned from inspecting the houses of the Prophet to see what all that work meant. It will be remembered that Temple block is directly west of Brigham's. It is a perfect square and contains ten acres. The wall that surrounds it is so vast no one can see anything within it. I walked along to the centre of the block, where a wide gap has been left in the wall, doubtless for an entrance, by large gates.—Rough cut stones are temporarily piled up in this place six or seven feet high. I climbed up on them and looked within. My disappointment was great, when, instead of beholding a magnificent temple, I beheld nothing. True, there was the tabernacle on the southwest corner of the block, but it had no architectural pretensions. There was also a demoralized saw mill, with piles of lumber and stone in the enclosure; but there was no Temple nor any sign of one, save that, in the centre of the block, the earth seemed to have been recently stirred and levelled.

The Mormons have as much veneration for their Temple (which is yet to be) as the Jews do—or rather did—for Solomon's Temple. They have made great exertions and great sacrifices already for the construction of this one. Nevertheless, I was much surprised to learn that over $1,000,000 had been expended upon the works there—hid in the ground and upon the surrounding wall.—The foundation of the Temple is nearly completed; the wall is sixteen feet wide at the bottom. I am able to present the following account of the Temple upon good Mormon authority:

It is in shape a parallelogram, 193 feet long from east to west, and 105 feet wide, having an octagonal tour, 40 feet in diameter on each corner. The main building is to be nearly 100 feet high to the ridge of the roof. It is intended to build it of cut stone, and the Mormons, for the last four years, have been unsuccessfully digging at a canal along the "benches," to boat instead of carting the stone. Its architecture is symbolical and original. On some buttresses will be representations of globes in all positions; on others the sun in its various phases; on others Saturn, with its rings and satellites; and in pompous Mormon style every stone has its moral lesson, and all points to the celestial world. Its entrance will be on the east side, and will consist of another tower.—Surmounted by pinnacles it will "point upward continually." It was intended to build it of adobe from the first story upwards; but they have since determined on erecting it entirely of cut stone. It is going to be the *chef d'œuvre* of all human architecture, and is expected to survive the conflagration that will some day enwrap the world. Its designer, Mr. Wm. Ward, who was also the sculptor of the lion on Brigham's house, has seceded from the Mormon faith and left Utah. This will doubtless delay the Saints in erecting the temple, if neither removal nor war should do so.

The tabernacle which now stands in one corner of Temple block is an adobe building, 126 feet by 64 feet. It is capable of seating 2,000 people and is the chief preaching house of Brigham and his apostles.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President, before leaving for Bedford Springs, appointed John Nugent, Esq., editor of the San Francisco Herald, who is now here, an agent to proceed to Frazer River to make proper representations to the citizens of the United States, with the view of preventing collisions or outbreaks in that quarter, our government being satisfied, from official and other sources, that a liberal policy will be pursued towards them by the British authorities.

The course to be pursued towards Paraguay is now determined, having occupied much of the attention of the administration. It is reliably ascertained that, from the isolated position of Paraguay, and the difficulty of access to it, it is capable of making vigorous resistance to an outside force. Independently of a few small vessels, mounting, altogether, an armament of six guns, Lopez has three or four good steamers, recently constructed in England, and at an eligible point on the river a fort mounting 100 guns of different calibre. He has also a standing army of 12,000 men, and recently received from England a cargo of arms and ammunition; and he has in his employ, as engineers and ordnance men, several French officers.

The administration will send a fleet of six or seven vessels, including the Harriet Lane and steamer Fulton, the former steamer to be the flag-ship. Commander Page, who has been selected for the command, has proceeded to the North, in order to charter such additional steamers as may be adapted to the expedition. Although it is not supposed it will be necessary to fire a single gun, yet, in view of the defensive preparations of Paraguay, it is determined that our force shall be sufficiently formidable to meet all possible contingencies. The commissioners have not yet been selected.

There is authority for stating that no such letter as that purporting to be written by Mr. Cass to President Martinez on the subject of the latter's refusal to sign the Cass-Yrisarri treaty was ever written.

Lord Napier had a long interview with Secretary Cass to-day,

The Disposition of the Utah Forces.

LEAVENWORTH, July 23, via Booneville, July 26, per United States express.—An express from Gen. Harney's headquarters at Cottonwood Springs, on the 14th inst., brings a copy of the general order, issued by Harney on July 12th, on the receipt of the instructions of General Scott, for the disposition of the Utah forces.

Colonel Monroe, with the fourth artillery and two companies of dragoons, will remain in the district of Platte.

Colonel May is ordered to take the post at Fort Kearney, with three companies of artillery and one of dragoons.

Two companies of the first cavalry, under Maj. Sedgwick, will repair at once to Fort Riley.

Six companies of the same command, under Colonel Sumner, will concentrate at Fort Kearney for service on the plains.

Two companies of the same regiment, now in Utah, are ordered to go to Fort Riley.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnston is relieved from duty as inspector general of the Utah forces, and directed to take command at Fort Riley.

Surgeon Wright returns to St. Louis.

Major Brown, of the pay department, is stationed at Kearney.

Assistant Surgeon Smith is assigned duty with the first cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon Swift, with two companies of the fourth artillery, will be stationed in the vicinity of Cottonwood Springs.

Capt. Simpson, of the topographical engineers, proceeds to Utah under the movements directed in "general order No. 17."

A detachment of recruits, about 300 strong, under Major Backus, left Leavenworth on the 21st instant for New Mexico.

The Sandwitch Island.

On the 20th May a young Prince was born to the Queen. Great rejoicing was occasioned by this birth. The usual salutes were fired, and congratulations indulged in. Next day after the birth all the places of business in Honolulu were closed, and the diplomatic corps turned out to facilitate his Majesty King Kamehameha III on the event. The King, by proclamation, styles the new comer "His Royal Highness the Prince of Hawaii."

The coffee crop of the present year on Hawaii bids fair to exceed that of several previous seasons. What with blight and other less apparent causes, the yield of last year was much smaller than usual both of coffee and oranges, and, following an almost invariable rule of alternation, the present year will probably be remarkable for abundance. We hear nothing of the blight.

☞A cargo of North Carolina wheat, consisting of three thousand bushels, raised by Col. James C. Johnston, was sold in Baltimore yesterday morning by Messrs. Williams & Son, to Messrs. T. W. Levering & Son, for seed wheat, at the high price of $1 76 per bushel.—The same description of wheat, this time last year, bro't $2 20 per bushel.—*Washington Union.*

The State of Georgia vs. the Banks.

AUGUSTA, July 28.—The Milledgeville papers contain a proclamation from the governor of Georgia ordering the State treasurer not to receive bills of nearly all the banks in the State, in consequence of a technical informality in the semi-annual returns, which were made in conformity with the old but not the new law.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court since our last report:

BY PERSON, J. In Gill v. Sharp, from Wilson, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Willard v. Carter, from Beaufort, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Smith v. Reddick, from Stokes, affirming the judgment. Also, in Thompson v. Kirkpatrick, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wagoner v. N. C. Railroad Company, from Alamance, judgment of the Superior Court reversed and judgment here for defendant.—Also, in McCracken v. McRay, from Alamance, venire de nove. Also, in Webb v. Bowler, from Person, affirming the judgment. Also, in Black v. McAuley, affirming the judgment. Also, in Murphy v. Troutman, from Rowan, venire de novo. Also, in Hinson v. King, from Rowan, judgment affirmed. Also, in Doe ex dem Bostion v. Bostion, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Doe ex dem Stokes v. Foley, from Rowan, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in McCorkel v. Monteith, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment.

BY BATTLE, J. In Bryan v. Lawrence, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Adams v. Hedgpeth, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Marsh v. Hampton, from Davidson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Chaffin v. Patrick, from Davie, judgment affirmed. Also, in Scott v. Brown, from Cabarrus, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnston v. McRary, from Davie, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Salisbury & Taylorsville Plankroad Co. v. Allison, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Doe ex dem Maxwell v. McDowell, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ross v. Wilson, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brown, Rrawley & Co. v. Bostian, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Grier v. Yontz, from Meckburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Graham v. Skinner, in equity, from Wake, reversing the order.
Register.

U. S. Agricultural Bureau.

Our agricultural readers are deeply interested in the controversy that is waged concerning the Agricultural proceedings of the Patent Office, which are also interesting to all who watch the proceedings of government, with reference to a limitation of duties and powers.—The New York Tribune says:

The carelessness or quackery of this government seed-buying business had already been repeatedly hinted at in numerous agricultural journals, some of which have even gone so far as to charge that the purchase and distribution had degenerated into a mean job for lining the pockets of the functionaries concerned in it. It is the *written* or *published* quackery of Commissioner Holt that has proved so intolerable to Mr. Landreth. His superior knowledge of the business has enabled him to detect it, and his pen has laid it bare, with an application of caustic so scorching as to be quite out of place as a fertilizer, yet capital as a dressing.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has specifically charged that the majority of seeds distributed by the Patent Office were such as previous experience had proved to be of little or no value in this country, and so common as to be had at every village store. The present Commissioner himself has distributed roots and bulbs such as can be had at any auction, and grafts that exist in every nursery. His attention has been directed to these abuses; but his "vindication," now grappled with by Mr. Landreth, gives little promise of their being corrected. Speaking of seeds of the Brassica tribe, such as cabbage, turnips, &c., the Commissioner says they are more valuable when raised in Europe. Mr. Landreth emphatically contradicts this, and his lifelong experience and undoubted integrity will go very far with the public.

Mr. Landreth follows up his denial with a well-timed reproach:

"Are you not greatly in error in permitting your office to decry the produce of your country? Is it not enough that all who are similarly engaged with myself should contend unprotected against foreign competition and the competition of the Patent Office, with the public purse and the public mail at its command, but that you should proclaim in an official paper that which is absolutely unsupported by facts?"

The fact is that foreign cabbage seed is never imported except when the crop fails here. Even then, Mr. Landreth says that not in one solitary instance which has come under his notice has this foreign seed produced a head of any value, except of early cabbage. It is quite as bad with turnip seed.

"Even the ruta baga, from English seed, though usually pure, sometimes grows with an elongated crown—"necky"—besides, it must always, of necessity, be one year old when planted, while the American ripens in season for sowing the same year—a matter of importance at the South. An advertisement of a well-known New York seed house, now before me, quotes all varieties of American turnip and ruta baga seed at fifty per cent. higher than the imported—certainly not because the foreign is better, as you so confidently declare."

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Mr. Landreth exhibited fifty-two specimens of turnips, all raised by him from European seed, including three varieties from the Patent Office. The greater portion proved to be decidedly inferior to the old kinds raised in this country, and two only were considered worth propagating. He says "the fact admits of no dispute that English seed is of but little value when sown under an American sun." He charges the Commissioner broadly, saying,

"Not only are you flooding the country with old and discarded varieties of seed, but are actually importing from England turnip seed of a variety which originated on my own grounds, which I specifically named (adopted abroad,) and of which I distributed upwards of six thousand pound raised by myself last season."

This is fairly running the seed into the ground, and putting the Commissioner, instead of the seed, through a regular course of sprouts.

Why, the people ask, is this extraordinary abuse of money and power continued in the doings of the Patent Office? Why are thousands annually squandered on the purchase and distribution of foreign seeds, some of which turn out to be the vilest weeds? Mr. Landreth lifts the veil, and closes his excoriating letter by revealing the secret. When Judge Mason came in as Commissioner, Mr. Landreth waited on him, and represented to him the folly and evil of this proceeding. The Commissioner admitted that Government was wrong in giving away seeds that might be bought anywhere in the country. He thought the funds should be exclusively devoted to obtaining from remote countries such plants, &c., as might not reach us through commercial channels. But he soon discovered that garden seeds, no matter how common, were demanded in unmeasured quantity by members of Congress. They made capital at home. Did not the onion-seed draw tears from Mr. Bigler? Must not the women at home be complimented with something for their gardens! for, though having no votes themselves, they plead powerfully with those who have. Such was the pressure that Judge Mason yielded, sent a clerk to London and Paris in pursuit of seeds under difficulties, and he spent $30,000 at a single seed store, when varieties of infinitely greater value might have been had at home. The practice has since become chronic, and should be abolished, root and branch. Mr. Landreth's brief exposition shows conclusively that an elaborate and searching examination would reveal a multitude of improper acts connected with this business.—He has made a good beginning, from which some patriot in Congress ought to take the hint of pushing it on to an ultimatum.

Health of New Orleans—Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—The mortality in this city for the past week shows an increase over the previous week. The number of deaths was 187, including 25 from yellow fever and 19 from consumption. Notwithstanding the number of yellow fever victims, the health of the city is considered good, as it is believed that the season is too far advanced for the disease to become epidemic.

Business of the General Land Office.

The following is a statement of the General Land Office for the month of June, 1858:

Letters received and registered............	3,972
" written and recorded................	2,656
Patents engrossed..........................	6,709
" recorded............................	5,385
" transmitted.........................	9,090
" examined............................	6,089
Entries posted in tract books..............	18,355
Acres of script issued.....................	13,423

"Your daughter sal be lady of von count—
Dat's me—vit all my love eternal,"
Said Monsieur Riv-a-yare to Madame Blount.
"You lie, you scamp," roared the indignant Colonel—
"You're but an unpaid balance of *account*."
[*Boston Post.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

The Atlantic Cable Laid.

The following telegraphic despatch was received here yesterday afternoon after our daily paper had gone to press:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5th, 1858.

Despatches from St. John's, New Foundland, state that the Niagara with the Atlantic Telegraph Cable arrived at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on Wednesday. Signals perfect throughout the whole length. The Cable to be landed to-day (Thursday.)

We take it that the cable is nearly laid between Europe and America, although the despatch does not state the arrival of the Agamennon at Valencia, Ireland.

Missouri Election.

We learn by telegraph that the Black Republican, F. P. Blair, Jr., has been beaten for Congress in the St. Louis District. The Democratic candidate obtained a clear majority.

From Daily Journal, 3d inst.

The Canvass.

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS.—From Bladen we receive the most cheering advices relative to the contest between T. D. McDowell, Esq., Democrat, and A. J. Jones, Esq., Opposition. Mr. McDowell is popular—he is more than popular in Bladen. His county is proud of him, and will give him a glorious majority.—What will Columbus do? *She*, too, ought to give him a majority worthy of her Democratic strength. The Democrats of Brunswick have been kept in the minority, but they have never ceased trying. They never deserted their banner. Let them do their duty now for McDowell, and the day is theirs.

UP THE ROAD.—We have seen and conversed with gentlemen from Duplin, Wayne, Edgecombe, Wilson and Halifax. In Duplin, Ellis will do *very well*. McRae voters in old Duplin are few and far between. The same is the case in Wayne. Judge Ellis will get a better vote in that county than any Democratic candidate ever has done. In Wilson and Edgecombe there is no open opposition. No such thing is heard of. Ellis' majority will only be limited, practically speaking, by the vote polled. The opposition, always small, will this year be insignificant.

In Halifax, Ellis' majority will be unprecedented. An effort at opposition to the Democratic County Candidates will, we think and trust, fail. A dead set appears to be made at William Hill, Esq., formerly of this town. He represented the county of Halifax in the last Legislature.

The only counties on or near *the* line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, *in* which any difficulty exists, are Johnston and Nash. In Johnston, there is a sort of composite opposition, made up of Linn B. Sanders, Esq., formerly a Democrat, and certain other gentlemen who never were Democrats. To meet these, the Democrats have a regular ticket, composed of good, true and reliable men, who ought to beat them, and who, we feel certain, will beat them.

In Nash, there are two sets of candidates, but there the party lines are not strictly drawn. In fact, all of the candidates profess themselves Democrats, in favor of the election of Judge Ellis, although we fear that one set or some of them did, at one time, coquette too unmistakeably with the distribution leaders, including Messrs. McRae, Arrington, etc. We must think it always best to be sure. *This* time no risks ought to be run. The good Democrats of Nash owe it to themselves to cast their votes for gentlemen in whom they have the most implicit confidence. To let no sort of doubt exist. Remember that they are virtually voting for two United States Senators, for upon the Legislature to be chosen on Thursday, will devolve the selection of *two* United States Senators.

THE STATE GENERALLY.—We receive the most cheering assurances from all parts of the State. In the great majority of the counties Judge Ellis will gain, and in few or none will he lose. It may be that in one, two or three counties, or perhaps four, a local issue on the Danville Road may lose Judge Ellis some votes, but not many. Still, it need not be disguised that in the West and centre more especially, the issue is made strictly a party one and Mr. McRae will receive a full opposition vote, or nearly so. The edict has gone forth from Raleigh to that effect. We mention the West and centre more especially, because Raleigh influence or dictation has ceased to be so potent throughout the East.

To-morrow (Wednesday) Judge Ellis will be at home in Salisbury. Mr. McRae will speak in Fayetteville to-morrow evening. Judge Ellis will get a fine vote in Cumberland county and in the town of Fayetteville, but no doubt the sachems of the opposition will patch up some understanding with Mr. McRae, so that they may have an excuse to vote against the candidate of the Democracy.

OUR COUNTY IN PARTICULAR.—Judge Ellis' nomination gave the fullest satissaction to the Democrats of New Hanover county. It just suited them. The Judge is popular in this section. His position on the Danville Connection is right, while Mr. McRae's is wrong.—Judge Ellis ought to get, and, we think, will get a very large vote, and a very fine majority. He ought to get the largest majority ever given by the county.

The regular county ticket will certainly be elected; of that there ought not to exist a doubt. But we have said our say with reference to that, and need not add anything further now.

From Daily Journal, 4th inst.

To-morrow.

To-morrow, Thursday, August 5th, will be election day. Let us beg to remind our readers that other offices besides that of Sheriff will have to be filled, other officers to be elected. Let us beg every Democrat to keep before his mind the fact that Judge Ellis is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that Wm. S. Ashe is the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for the Senate, and George J. Moore and R. K. Bryan for the House of Commons from New Hanover County.

We do not underrate the importance of the office of Sheriff, but it is only one office. The candidates for that office are known, and do not require our advocacy.—They can, and do all talk for themselves. The people of town and country can decide for themselves, according to their own best judgments. We cannot now deviate from the course of strict impartiality which we marked out for ourselves at the outset, and to which we have since rigidly adhered.

If the people of the East, and more especially the people of Wilmington, wish really and tangibly to mark their determination to hold the West to the fulfillment of its pledge to abandon the Danville scheme, given when the N. C. Railroad bill was passed, then let them evince that feeling by voting for Judge Ellis, the gentleman who considers that pledge obligatory and will adhere to it; and not Mr. McRae, who advocates the Danville connection.

Practically, no one attaches any sort of importance to the distribution hobby of Mr. McRae. Outside of the noise and confusion of Mr. McRae's ingenious appeals, all feel that this thing is *but* a hobby, and will end where it began, in mere electioneering.

First vote for Ellis and the rest of the regular ticket. Make sure of *that*; you need be in no sort of fear of forgetting to vote for Sheriff. That will be attended to. You will not be able to forget it, even if you try. Get *first* through with your party duty, then go it just as strong as you quietly and peacefully can for your favorite candidate for Sheriff, and no one can blame you. Nobody can be expected to vote for three. No one, not even those for whom any one does not vote can have any right to complain. Each and every one of the candidates has admitted this freely on the stump, and we must take it for granted that each one meant what he said.

So, then, the long agony is nearly over, and we have done with it. The Sheriff candidates will, we suppose, speak to-nidht at many places around town, and there will be considerable display. On Friday we will tell you all about it.

From Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Good for the Wholesome.

The candidates for Sheriff, or their friends, or somebody, have, for the last week or so, been constituting themselves a committee to look after the public health. Fearing that the night air and the dog-days might be productive of miasma, and consequent sickness, they have been burning tar-barrels to drive away the fever and keep the people healthy. Also, other anti-fogmatics have been employed.

Some folks, who have no music in their souls,—who are dead to the appreciation or perception of the philanthropical in others, might, perhaps, set up a different tar-barrel theory, and say that there was something of self in the matter,—that the spoils of office were looming up; and that the very uncommon—unheard of, and singular element of self-interest was mixed up with the considerations which dictated the sanitary precautions of our respected and respectable candidates for Sheriff.

This only goes to show the influence of our artificial state of society, in infusing the baneful element of suspicion into all our relations. We cannot even give credit to the sun himself, for his laudable efforts to light and warm this earth of ours. Astronomers will tell you that he is like the overgrown centre of a federative system, always trying to draw this fair earth of ours into him, in order that he may swallow us up in the mass of his great body or burn us up in his fiery embrace. A perfect consolidationist, while the earth, with her companions Messrs. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Mars and Mercury, together with Madame Venus, and others too numerous to mention, are animated by the States Rights impulse of flying off the handle. Away with all these absurd jealousies of the Sun. He is a good, jolly old fellow, of a warm temperament, and not only warm himself but the cause of warmth in others.

Well, the tar-barrels are all burned, the parades all paraded, the speeches all spoken, the game half way played out, and all ready to be closed by sun-down. If we are a little suspicious on the tar-barrel question, a little more so than christians ought to be, still we trust we *are* christians and repudiate the spirit of the pagans when denouncing woe to the vanquished. Let the victor, whoever he may be, be satisfied with his victory, and the vanquished console themselves with the reflection that there has been a free fight and open field with plenty of tar-barrels.

And a torch-light procession is a beautiful sight, especially going up or coming down a hill, when the long line of the lights is made plainly visible in the darkness of an unmooned night, when the very straggling character of the line gives a flitting, irregular picturesqueness to the whole, and the prolonged cheers come mellowed by the distance, like the far-off roar of the ocean. Fat lightwood and tar-barrels form an institution, and we repeat again that their employment by our candidates for the Sheriffalty was a sanitary precaution adopted for the protection of the public health, the candidates being actuated thereto by motives of the highest and most disinterested philanthropy. Hurrah for the nominees, Ellis, Ashe, Moore and Bryan.

☞ Some days ago we remarked upon the excessive heat, and the danger of indulging in strong, fiery liquids, saying that if people *will* drink something, and of that there is no sort of question, it would be much more advisable to drink light wines or beer than ferocious, chain-lightning whiskey, fighting brandy or "blue ruin" gin. Therefore did we venture to express the hope that the day of light, cheap, domestic wines was at hand; when also, small beer would not be unknown. We predicated this wish upon the certain conviction that something or other men will have in the way of stimulating beverage, just as they will have narcotics. Tobacco is certainly better than opium or hemp juice. Light beverages are better than almost unmingled alcohol.

But that is not the thing exactly. We find in Harper for August an article headed "Vagabondizing in Belgium." The writer speaking of the universal beer-drinking habits of the people there, instances a certain experience of his in Antwerp, by way of illustration.—He says:

One day in Antwerp I asked if they had good water there. A washer-woman sitting near me, with larger-pot in hand, promptly answered, "Oh yes, excellent water, all the Englishmen that come here bring *such* gray, dirty shirts, but once or twice washing here brings them white as milk." A stevedore close by, seeing by my countenance that my question was not fully answered, undertook to set the matter right by saying, "Oh yes, we have first-rate water, only that sometimes in winter it gets so hard on top that the vessels can't go at all, then comes tight times for all us commercial people."—The landlady (who is also cook and barnmaid), corrected the ignorant, uncivil persons—"it was not the river-water, nor the sea-water that the gentleman was inquiring after at all, but it was the well-water, that the gentleman wished to know about," and proceeded to inform the gentleman that it was the very nicest water in the known world, and made the nicest soup (just by adding a little beef, and cabbage, and turnips, and potatoes, and a few such little things) that ever a gentleman partook of But the gentleman himself corrected and startled the whole company (as much as so heavy a company could be startled,) by asking, "Was it good to drink?" Each heavy head swung slowly upon its heavy shoulders, each heavy eye was aimed directly at the querist's face and stretched wide open with stark astonishment. At such a crisis only the landlord had *words* to offer. That important and heaviest individual of them all—he who seldom designed to make long speeches—whose placid nature was seldom ruffled—who deemed it pious to drink and smoke, and who devoutly followed the path of duty—he who, saturated like a sponge, swelled from the topmost bristle to the tips of his toes with honest lager—he whose favor I had assiduously courted and whose resplendent the face had begun to beam benignly o'er my foreign faults—now turned upon me looks of pitty and contempt; and, stretching the double chin full half an inch above his massive chest, in his sharpest tones demanded, "To what?" then feeling that he had full well resented the serious insult to his profession and his country, he slowly turned upon his broad, flat heels, elevated his ponderous elbow, a connecting spring turned up his face, his jaw dropped down, his eye rolled up, a short faint gurgle, a long-drawn sigh, and he glanced serenely through the bottom of a large glass tumbler. But I never regained the great man's esteem, nor do I, to this day, know whether the water of Belgium is fit to drink.

☞ There is a good old common sense rule, so good that some folks, more outspoken than strictly reverent, have called it the eleventh commandment. That rule is embodied in an injunction expressed in the four words following, "Mind your own business," which we commend to the earnest consideration of those very careful-about-other-people's-business papers of the opposition, who are so dreadfully exercised over the fact that Mr. Ashe has consented to be a candidate for the State Senate, and will represent New Hanover county in the next Senate of North Carolina. Perhaps it may serve to assuage the pangs they feel on account of the absence from his post as President of the Wilmington and Weldon Road which this will occasion, to inform them that their fears and sorrows, and righteous indignation are not shared by the Board of Directors of that Road, but that, on the contrary, the full consent of these representatives of the Company is freely given. We know the relief this will be to the minds of these "enquiring friends" of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the Charlotte Whig in particular. We allude to this altogether from a feeling of philanthropic concern for the peace of mind of that amiable cotemporary, especially as we know what a very little *piece* he has.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—The total number of deaths in this city during the past week, ending Saturday evening last, was 193, of which 70 were of yellow fever, 5 of whom were Americans, and the remaining 120 of other diseases, 87 of whom were Americans.

☞ Thermometer getting high at night. Excitement up to fever heat about 9½ P. M., as the election approaches. Last night Messrs. Hall and Vann, candidates for Sheriff, spoke on Fourth street above the Railroad Bridge. Both gentlemen seemed to have attentive "crowds," with a floating population which vibrated between the stands, which were something like a square apart. Processions were formed by the friends of the candidates respectively. The whole was over at a comparatively early hour, and the crowds broke up quietly and went home, without disturbance or ill-feeling. That's the way to do. What's the use of getting mad about things in general.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

Through Ticket.

We are authorized to state that a through ticket from Atlanta, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, has been formed by the different Railroads by way of Wilmington to Washington City. By this arrangement, passengers going North, starting from either Atlanta or Charleston, can buy their tickets at these places to Washington City, thereby saving considerable trouble in procuring tickets at each terminus.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.—As soon as we get the election over we will pay our respects to our irate cotemporary of the Observer, who don't like Wilmington and who don't care who knows it. But we will be as calm as a summer's morning, if not considerably more so, about being cool, that is impossible considering the state of the thermometer.

☞ The Washington Union contradicts the rumor that Mr. APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, has any connection with that paper—either as Editor or Proprietor.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Senior Class of the University of N. Carolina, held in Girard Hall, on Friday, July 30th, G. B. Johnston was called to the chair, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their deep sorrow at the death of their esteemed Class-mate, Henry W. Sanders.

The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

Resolved, That we are filled with feelings of the deepest grief at the sudden death of our friend, Henry W. Sanders; and while we acknowledge the wisdom of Omnipotence, and yield with resignation to its decrees, we cannot but mourn over the loss of one who, just budding into manhood, gave every hope of a life of pleasure to his friends, and of honor to his State.

Resolved, From the beginning of his career with us until so suddenly snatched from our midst, his stand was among the foremost. His gentle, yet manly bearing won him the hearts of all who knew him. With talents inferior to none in his class—with a heart that throbbed only with the noblest feeling—he was, more than all, a Christian, and we are comforted with the belief that he has left this world of sin for "a temple not made with hands, eternal in the skies."

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathies to his bereaved mother, and assure her that while death has robbed her of the jewel of her heart, it has also taken from our midst a friend and companion whose place cannot be supplied.

Resolved, That as a token of grief, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Wilmington paper, University Magazine, and Chapel Hill Gazette, for publication; and also a copy be sent to the mother of the deceased.

S. H. ISLER,
C. W. McCLAMMY,
N. C. HUGHES, } *Committee.*

[Published by Request.]

Archives.

Composition by Miss Mag Rae of Cumberland County, read at the close of the last session of the Clinton Female Institute, July 15th 1858.

And it came to pass in those days, in the reign of King Fillmore, in the first year of his reign, when Manly was Governor over the province of N. C. that the wise men of the region round about Clinton, gathered themselves together, and held counsel how they might build a temple wherein the young maidens of the surrounding country might be instructed in all the wisdom of their forefathers, and the cunning arts and sciences.

And they said one to another, we will choose a man from among our countrymen, who is cunning in the work of architecture, and we will tell him where the temple shall be built, for it must not be near unto the village, lest the young maidens might be troubled by the noise thereof.

Now, after many days, when this man whom they had chosen had finished the temples, they again held counsel, and said, where shall we find a learned man, who shall be able to instruct the young maidens?

And they said, is not Luke, the High Priest wise and learned? let us send for him, that he may come and be an High Priest over them. Now these are the names of the wise men who held counsel about building the temple:

There was Thomas and William and Henry, who were well instructed in the art of healing the sick, and they ministered daily to those who were afflicted with all manner of diseases; and Loften and Alfred and Mathew who had great possessions, and who were noted for their many acts of kindness and benevolence to the poor, and surely they will be rewarded; and Patrick, also, who was learned in all the laws of this country; verily he was a man of great wisdom.

Now, when Luke, the High Priest heard, what these men had done, and seeing they had sent for him to be an High Priest for the young maidens, he said, it is a good work, and I will do even as they have said. So after he had taken counsel with Katurah his wife, they made ready and came to the temple which had been built.

And many came to be taught of him, and he made laws wherewith to govern the young maidens. But it came to pass, that when he was about to teach them these laws, and instruct them how they should act, some of them were exceeding wroth concerning the laws which he had made, and said, "we will not be ruled by this man." But their High Priest was a man of great wisdom, and he taught his disciples with much care and dilligence, and after a time, they submitted to his government.

The wise men now seeing that the High Priest Luke was not able to teach the young maidens the fine arts, and also that their number was too great for him, they sent for two handmaidens to aid him, and verily they prospered greatly in the work which they had commenced.

Now it was about the fifth month, when their labors were about to cease for a time, that great multitudes gathered themselves unto the temple, to see the young maidens, and hear what they had learned of their High Priest and his handmaidens.

And they were much pleased. And after a space of about a month, they again sent their daughters to this temple; and many others seeing the good work which he had wrought upon them, sent their daughters also.

Moreover the wise men seeing that the number waxed much greater, sent for three other handmaidens.

And it came to pass at the end of every year, that many people came to the temple, some to take their daughters to their own house, that they might rest from their labors for a time, others to see and hear all about the High Priest, and his handmaidens, and his Disciples.

And it came to pass in the third year of the reign of Luke, that he made a great feast unto his disciples, and verily the temple was filled with the kindred of the maidens, and the friends of the High Priest, and they had music and feasting, and the hearts of the people were merry and joyful.

Thus did the High Priest, teaching his diciples in every thing he did.

Now, the next year the wise men saw that one was wanted to teach the young maidens.

So after they had taken counsel, they sent for one William, sirnamed Stradella, who came from countries beyond the sea, and he taught them to play on stringed instruments, moreover, after this, three times a year did the people gather about the temple, and the young maidens played on instruments of music, and lifted up their voices and sung.

And now Permelia, the wife of William, a woman of skill and understanding, and learned in the fine arts, taught the maidens to make pictures, in the likeness of every thing on the earth beneath.

And it came to pass after those days, that the handmaidens said one to another, "Let us make a feast at the temple, that we may gather much silver from the multitude that come from the country round about, and verily we will buy curtains, and carpets and chairs, wherewith to make the temple glorious." And the High Priest saw that the handmaidens spoke wisely, and the thing was pleasing in his sight, and he said let it be as you have said; and they did according as they had proposed, and made merry and rejoiced, and verily the multitude was great. Every man paid three pieces of silver; one to the door keeper of the temple, another for the feast that was prepared, and another piece to the sorcerers, that they might be told what things should happen unto them moreover, they decorated the temple with cedar and box.

And it came to pass that still another feast did the handmaidens prepare at the temple, and they said, "let the young maidens choose one who shall be queen among them;" so they chose Elizabeth, and they crowned her with the flowers of the field and green leaves, and behold she was beautiful, and very fair to look upon; and Anna, one of the handmaidens, made a throne for the queen, and placed wreaths of cedar round about it; and Lydia, dressed the little children in white robes, decked with silver, and they did sing and dance before the queen. Moreover, all the young maidens did sing songs of joy and gladness to their queen.

Now are not the acts of the High Priest Luke, written in the book of Chronicles, of all his reign, and all the times that went over him, and all his handmaidens, and all his disciples?

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 3d.—The State election yesterday, passed off, generally speaking, quietly. In the city proper the American candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals received 228 majority; George R. McKee, the American candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals, received 307 majority.

The American county ticket is all probably elected by a small majority.

During the election Dr. Standford shot Capt. Rousean dangerously. The act was prompted by a personal grudge and partly from political feeling.

A Suspected Slaver at Savannah.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 3.—The Savannah papers state that the Bark Rawlins had arrived in the harbor and was at quarantine. She was without papers and reports herself from the coast of Africa. The rumors were current and generally believed that she had landed a cargo of Africans on either the coast of Cuba or Texas.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt—Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamer Vanderbilt arrived here this morning, from Liverpool, with advices to the 21st.

The U. S. frigate Niagara was seen off Cape Clear on the 18th, and the English frigate Agamemnon off Kingsale on the same day.

Interesting debates had taken place in Parliament on the Jeddah massacre. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the late ambassador to the Porte, advocates the adoption of energetic measures, and the demanding of full reparation.

There was no intention of occupying Mecca. Interesting debates on the India bill, the Jew bill, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the New Caledonia bill, had taken place.

The first interview between the sovereigns of England and France, at Cherbourg, was to take place on August 5th.

The Turkish government had sent a general officer to Jeddah, entrusted with the powers of life and death.

France, in concert with England, is taking measures against Jeddah.

There are promising reports of the wheat crop in England.

The Dutch trading company is raising a loan of 5,000,000 francs to increase the company's transactions in the cotton market.

The screw steamer New York, lately wrecked, foundered in deep water, thereby proving a total loss.

The Great Eastern Company is in difficulties and the vessel is likely to be sold to another company.

The great chess challenge has been accepted by Mr. Staunton.

Queen Victoria's visit to Berlin is strictly of a family character.

Count Turgot, the French ambassador, is to return to Madrid, stronger than ever in spite of the intrigues against him.

Later from Europe via Cape Race.

ST. JOHN, N. F., August 1.—A steamer (supposed to be the Persia) passed Cape Race on Saturday, and supplied the news boat with Liverpool papers to the 23d, inclusive. The package contained no dispatch from the Liverpool agent of the associated press.

Later advices from India had reached England.—Gwalior had been retaken.

Later news from China report the taking of a Chinese fort and 138 guns. An ineffectual attempt had been made to route the Chinese near Canton. The English merchants had gone on board a war vessel.

In the capture of the fort at the mouth of the Peiho river the allied loss was very small. The Chinese stood to their guns faithfully.

The combined forces had commenced advancing up the river. The squadron was in good health and spirits.

Six thousand French troops originally intended for Cochin China are on their way to Pechee.

Arrival of the Steamer Persia. Further from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th ult., has arrived.

European politics are dull. The India bill has finally passed both houses of Parliament. Also the bill authorizing the House of Commons to admit Jews.

Disraeli announced that the government was preparing a plan for submission to the American government on the matter of visiting suspected slavers, which he belived would be satisfactory and accomplish the ends in view.

Continental affairs are unimportant. The fanatical movements against the Christians of Turkey are unabated.

In the House of Commons Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the steamer Cyclops was on her way to Jeddah to demand ample compensation and insist on the punishment of the parties concerned in the recent massacre. The Cyclops is heavily armed and could execute any service.

The Porte was notified that measures must be taken to vindicate Britsh prestige in the East.

The House of Lords have rejected the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The Earl of Derby stated in Parliament that the government would give indiscriminate protection to all creeds of religion in India, but would give no material assistance to any measures for converting the natives.—He thought it would be undesirable to attempt to remove distinctions of caste.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—We have Leavenworth dates to the 28th ult. per United States express to Boonville on the 31st.

A portion of the expedition of Lieut. Ives, which has been engaged in a survey of the Colorado river, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from California via New Mexico.

Lieut. Tipton, of the Third Artillery, and Captain Gibbs, of the Mounted Rifles, accompanied the party.

The steamer Mink has just returned from Fort Randall, having landed the detachment of the second infantry there. There was no news at the post.

Later from Central America.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamship Grenada, from Greytown on the 20th instant, arrived here yesterday. Among her passengers is Maximo Jerez, who relieves Yrissari as Nicaraguan Minister at Washington.

Jerez brings the Cass-Irissari treaty as modified and ratified by Nicaragua; and also the complete transit route negotiations with Vanderbilt.

Nicaragua is much excited by rumors of another invasion by Walker. Gen Martinez was putting Castillo in a state of defence.

Indian Battle.

CHICAGO, August 2d.—A bloody battle is reported to have occurred between a band of Sioux and Chippewas, near Big Stone Lake, Minnesota, on the 14th of July, in which twenty Sioux and eleven Chippewas were killed.

From Rio.

NEW YORK, August 2d.—Rio dates to the 19th of June have been received. The yellow fever was prevalent in various parts of the Empire, particularly at Bahia Maranham. At Rio it was on the decrease, only one death was reported on the 15th.

Paraguay was about evacuating the territory between the Parana and Uraguay rivers. Negotiations were progressing for the surrender of military posts to Buenos Ayres.

The Paraguay Expedition.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—In addition to the steamers Water Witch, Fulton and Harriet Lane, the brigs Bainbridge, Perry and Dolphin, the last three carrying sixteen guns, have been ordered to join the Paraguay expedition.

Dispatches from General Johnson to the War Department state that engineers are engaged in the selection of a site for permanent fortifications south of Salt Lake city. The advices contain nothing of especial interest.

Secreties Floyd and Thompson have returned to Washington.

West Point Academy.

The Washington Union publishes the report of the board of visitors to the West Point Military Academy, from which we make the following extract concerning the expenses of the institution:

By the act of February, 1857, the following were the appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, viz:—

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians,	$91,106
Commutation of subsistence	2,044
Forage for officers' horses	864
	$94,014
Of this amount, as appears by a schedule marked A, attached to this report, there has been received from the U. S. on account of the cadets	$78,605 10
Expended for their benefit from 1st May, 1857, to 1st May, 1858	77,758 61
Balance unexpended	846 49
By the same act above alluded to, there were appropriations made for the current and ordinary expenses for the Academy for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1858	67,165 00
Which, with balance on hand July 1st, 1857	19,362 87
And amount received from other sources,	242 81
Make a total of	86,770 68
Of this there has been expended, as appears by schedule marked B, up to June 7, 1858,	69,909 34
Leaving available for balance of fiscal year in quartermaster's department	$16,861 34

The board have not deemed it necessary to submit with these tabular statements the amounts disbursed in the pay of the faculty and officers attached to the academy, which will entirely absorb the balance of the appropriation of $91,106, made by the act of February, before mentioned.

The Sensitive Plant.

As three girls in the garden were viewing the plants,
Conducted respectively by their gallants,
Says William to Nancy, "Here is one will reveal
A secret which many famed beauties conceal;
And when modest virtue has flown from her stand,
It will shrink from the touch it receives from the hand."
The ladies all gazed as if rather dismayed;
But Nancy at length said, "Pooh! I'm not afraid!"
Her fair hand advanced—the experiment tried,
When lo! in an instant, the plant drooped and died!
The poor girl then reddened, then white as snow,
Said softly, "Lord help me, how did the plant know?"

Dangerous Sport on the Plains.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, following the United States Army, 330 miles from Leavenworth, July 3, writes as follows:

"Wolves were seen frequently during the day, and just as we came on the camping ground a large one was started. Gen. Harney's greyhound caught sight of him, overtook him, and never touched a hair. Whether he was afraid of the wolf, or merely friendly to the wolf, I am unable to say. This chase was hardly over, when a herd (seven or eight) of buffalo was discerned about two miles off. Captain Pleasanton, Gen. Harney's aid, set out in pursuit by himself, armed only with a Colt's pistol, and had a dangerous adventure. His purpose was to run the game towards the camp. He succeeded in driving them in the direction intended, when a body of teamsters, desirous of witnessing the sport, came in sight. The buffalo took fright and made for the hills. The hunter pursued them, but he rode a horse which had never before seen a buffalo, and which was hard to manage beside. The hunter singled out a bull and shot him twice, wounding him each time. By this time he was quite close to him, on the verge of one of those clayey precipices with which the place abounds.

"The hunted animal suddenly stopped, stretched out his forelegs, and wheeling upon them as on a pivot, thus bringing himself face to face with his pursuers. The horse was unmanageable and rushed on the bull, who set his horns to meet the onset. The collision was fearful. Pleasanton, conscious of his situation, had disengaged his feet from the stirrups, and just as the shock took place, or perhaps a moment sooner, sprung upon the back of the bull, from which he rolled down the precipice. The horse having been gored in the breast and belly, died instantly. The bull next charged on the dismounted rider, but two more bullets from the revolver persuaded him to alter his course. Captain Pleasanton, I am rejoiced, suffered no personal injury. He took the affair coolly, unbuckled the girths of his slaughtered steed, slung the saddle and accoutrements across his shoulders, and carried them into camp. No torreador or mattador in the Spanish circus could have a more formidable antagonist or a narrower escape. The grand sport of buffalo hunting is now fairly initiated. Captain Hancock, with the guide, chased another herd for miles. The captain succeeded in lodging a bullet from the new Burnside rifle in one of them, and the guide hit another, but it was so late that they had to turn from the pursuit before running them down."

SCENE IN A COURT HOUSE.—A correspondent of the Fairmount True Virginian gives an amusing description of a singular scene, which occurred a few days ago in the Marion county court house:

Mr. F. H. Pierpoint sat in a rather recumbent position, with the back of his chair against the enormous stove near the clerks' desks. From the stove ascends perpendicularly to the ceiling a stove pipe of great length. Some one, perhaps Mr. Watson, the clerk, hallowed to P. to take care, or the stove would be upset; thereupon, Mr. Neeson and Mr. Haymond rather abruptly and loudly seconded Mr. Watson; and, as if to assist in creating alarm, the stove pipe rattled against the ceiling. Like lightning Mr. Pierpoint sprang from his seat, ran across the room, and jumped out of the window head foremost. A panic immediately seized all—a most unaccountable panic. Some one said the ceiling was about to fall; this capped the climax; every one took to his heels; Judge Camden jumped upon the window sill, the clerk tumbled out of the window next his desk; Messrs. E. B. Hall, A. S. Hayden, G. D. Camden, jr., Allison Flemming, Wm. P. Thompson, and Ellery R. Hall, all made for one window, and panic-stricken, like a flock of sheep, tumbled out heels over head after Mr. Pierpoint—some on their hands, some on the backs of friends, and all presenting a most ludicrous appearance as they rolled about the court house yard, to the great terror of the young ladies enjoying the "al fresco" of the jail porch, convenient to the window. John Keane, as if the devil was at his heels, made for the door, upset two old men, who yelled terrifically, in the hall, cleared the railings in the yard, and never looked back until he got to the other side of the street. Meanwhile, others fell upon their knees and prayed, some were petrified with fear, and others stood aghast with wonder. In about five minutes, however, the whole scene ended. The stove did not fall, the stove pipe stood erect, the ceiling was firm; loud laughter succeeded despair, good humor once more prevailed, and every one, looking a little foolish and a great deal pleased, took his seat as before, and the business of the court went on as usual.

MAN WORSHIP.—When will Americans learn reason? When will they cease their present system of man worship? The Virginia *Sentinel's* Washington correspondent tells the truth in the following extract from his last letter to that paper:

"When Dr. Charles Mackay visited this country last winter, he was not only treated hospitably, but undue attention was paid to him. Since his return to England, he has repaid the kindness shown him by the uncalled for abuse of this country, and especially of Southern institutions. It serves our people right, and I hope they will receive the abuse of every cockney who is treated above his deserts.

The impudence of the English in reviling our system of mild domestic slavery, is only equalled by the assurance of the French. The first are openly carrying on a trade in Coolies, infinitely worse than the African slave trade; while the French have actually revived the trade in African negroes, under the pretence of their being "apprentices;" and it is even said that the colonized negroes in Africa are implicated in the horrid traffic.—It is known that our Northern abolition brethren furnish many vessels, both for the Coolie and African slave trade; and yet they join England in denouncing us for holding possession of the descendants of slaves *stolen by them* in Africa, but *paid* for by the owners in this country. Probably it is the old habit of stealing negroes in Africa, that induces them to steal from their Southern neighbors and run them into Canada.

LOST IN A CORNFIELD.—A day or two ago one of our citizens took a walk to the farm of Mr. William Haynes, on the Eastern Branch, a few miles from the city. Arriving at the nearest part of the farm he thought he would take a near cut through the cornfield to the house, but after walking awhile he found himself surrounded by cornstalks eight feet high, and though nearly a six footer himself and acquainted with the locality, he was unable to see over the tops of the corn and soon became puzzled to find out the proper course to take. The heat, too, was very oppressive which added to his difficulties—but "taking heart of grace" he resolved to push ahead even though not "sure of being right," and after a fatiguing journey he reached a fence. Here he paused awhile to rest and then determined to follow it wherever it might lead him, and in carrying out this determination he eventually encountered a negro man, of whom he asked the direction of Mr. Haynes' house.—"Lor massa," said the darkey, "you's a mile an a half from thar." He then obtained the necessary directions and finally reached his destination pretty well fagged out. We mention this little incident to show that some of the crops in this neighborhood are in a very thriving condition.—*Norfolk Herald.*

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Since we called attention to this subject in our paper of Thursday, we have heard of several cases of the disease in Richmond county, N. C., and even of some in this town. They do not appear to be as virulent or fatal as the cases are represented to be at the South; yet sufficiently so to call for the utmost watchfulness against using the milk or eating the flesh of diseased cattle, and for promptness in taking measures to relieve the sick animals. The symptoms we have heard of are those of founder, of cramp in the stomach, of sore mouth and udder, and of refusal or inability to eat.

Since the above was in type, we learn that a number of deer have been found in the woods, dead, evidently of the same disease. And further, that one gentleman of this county, North of this town, has had 53 cattle sick. None of them have died, owing to prompt and careful treatment, though he fears that two or three will die.—It is also reported that several cattle have died in this county West of town.—*Fay. Observer.*

A COBBLED UP JOKE.—In a Down East town, (as everywhere else,) a flaming placard was stuck about the streets, bearing, in bright vermillion characters, this device—

Have you read Cobb's new story?

One of the "lads" of the village paused before the poster, and scrawled beneath it with red chalk—

"NARY RED!"

WHAT WILL THOSE FRENCH INVENT NEXT?—A manufacturer in the south of France advertises a preparation which he calls "Eau de Noblesse;" and declares that it makes the hair always preserve an "honorable" direction, and gives to the person who uses it an "air of distinction and supremacy."

AN APPROPRIATE RECEPTION.—On the 3rd of July the Republicans of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga counties gave a public reception to Senator Wade and Joshua R. Giddings. They formed a procession which, to use the language of Ashtabula Sentinel, the Republican organ, "was headed by twelve beautiful negro girls, each bearing a banner representing the twelve States that are true to freedom," who also, with their flags occupied the stand.

From the Boston Post.

Senator Green in Missouri.

The election about to take place in Missouri is of unusual interest; and by far the most exciting canvass is that of the first, St. Louis district, where Francis P. Blair, jr., is the republican candidate for a re-election to Congress. In this district the Americans have in nomination Samuel M. Breckenridge, and the democrats Richard M. Barrett.

There was a great rally of the democracy in St. Louis on Saturday evening, and so great was the enthusiasm and interest that the meeting continued until nearly midnight. On this occasion the very able Senator Green addressed the assemblage. He thus commenced his speech:—

"I am somewhat at a loss how to commence addressing such a large and respectable audience as that which now surrounds me. If this is to be a democratic demonstration, and an upheaval of the people, I would advise you at the beginning to appoint a small committee to wait upon Messrs. Blair and Breckinridge and invite them to come round, and, like the coon when he saw Capt. Scott, 'give up and come down.' There can be no mistake in supposing, from this manifestation, that the public heart here palpitates with emotions of patriotism and with true attachment to the interests of this noble State. (Cheers.)

A grand fundamental principal of the democratic party has ever been, confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and the chief corner of the stupendous fabric lies in the recognition of the right of that people to decide and protect their institutions, (cheers) and it is for this purpose, and this alone, that political speeches ought to be addressed to public audiences. We may have differences of opinion, but if we are reasonable men we will not quarrel over them—but by the best arguments support them, letting the honest hearts of the people, with a clear judgment, decide for themselves. (Applause.)"

After presenting the claims of the three candidates, Blair, Breckinridge, and Barrett, representing "three sets of principles," Senator Green thus solidly presented the claims of the democratic party:—

"The national democratic party has commended itself to the support of all, and exists as a history to which public attention can be directed. When attacks were made upon the freedom of the press in the year 1798—when that great engine of popular information was about to be stricken down, who was it that rallied to its support? The great democratic party. And had not this party guarantied to all men freedom of speech, from the time of Thomas Jefferson down to James Buchanan, Mr. Blair, the enemy of the party, would not have the privilege he now employs of abusing the latter by saying that he 'deserves the hangman's knot,' and would have to answer for his language in a criminal court!—And on another occasion, when the British lion arrogantly assumed dominion over the seas, and declared that all men who were once its subjects owed it allegiance, and attempted to carry out the principle by impressing our seamen wherever found, who resisted so valorously this invasion of our rights? The democratic party. On another memorable occasion, when that party which is now represented by my friend, Mr. Breckinridge, in the extremes of their position, sought to make war upon the Catholic church, and strike at it as a church, what party stepped in to defend freedom of religion? The democratic party! (Great applause.)—This party performed these services for the country, and for the perpetuity of her institutions; and why? Because it was in harmony with the genius of democratic principles. Freedom of religion, freedom of education, freedom of political economy, freedom of opinion, freedom of its utterance and the highest liberty, are all debtors to the democratic party. Well, now, fellow citizens, are you to array yourselves against this democratic party and build up a sectional organization. (Voices, never, never.)"

While dwelling on local State questions, Senator Green related the following "personal explanation":—

"Fellow-citizens, before I forget, I will make a little personal explanation. On yesterday, coming as I had from the interior, and not knowing how an election in the city was conducted, I wanted to see a little of the modus operandi, and went to Carr Place, and heard a speech from Mr. Blair, and in the course of it, I heard my colleague (than whom a better and purer man does not live) and myself denounced as mere tools of Mr. Buchanan. Well, fellow-citizens, for that I have this to say, and I appeal to you whether it was not a good choice: I had rather be a tool of Mr. Buchanan than of Joshua R. Giddings and Eli Thayer. (Immense applause.) Whenever I am a tool, I want to be in the hand of a master workman. I despise those botching cobblers." (Continued applause.)

He thus referred to Mr. Barrett:—

"I take it for granted that the respectable *gentleman* who is a candidate of the American party, Mr. Breckinridge, is out of the question. When I heard the discussion yesterday, he was pitching into Dick Barrett with a vengeance, as was also Mr. Blair. I thought it was two against one, and rather unfair, but it called to mind what an old friend once said to me: 'Jim, when you are hooking apples and want to pick out a good tree, take the one that's got the most sticks thrown in it.' Now, if you want to pick out the best man, take Dick Barrett, for he has had more sticks thrown at him by these two candidates than anybody else. His name is Barrett, and he is able to bear-it; and when the honor is conferred upon him by your votes, he will be able to bear-it also." (Great applause.)

Throughout this speech there is no allusion made to Lecompton or anti-Lecompton; to Kansas, or to the English bill. The slavery question is discussed only so far as it relates to Missouri and it is treated precisely as it is, a strictly local question, and one for the State of Missouri to determine for herself.

Thus this distinguished Missouri Senator, like Vice President Breckinridge, takes a bold stand in favor of the democratic party and of President Buchanan. No position can be sounder or stronger; and their patriotic course in favor of a united national organization, must commend itself to the good sense, intelligence and patriotism of the great body of the democracy.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 26.

The "Old Log Cabin" Burned to the Ground.

The "Old Log Cabin," so famous in political history, has gone at last! It was the residence of Gen. Harrison, at North Bend, about fifteen miles below the city, when he was nominated for President, and was made famous by a thousand songs in the campaign of 1840.—Miniature imitations were erected in every corner of the land, and praises of

"The rough log cabin,
That tells of olden time,"

were upon every tongue, and probably had quite as much influence in the election as any other subject that was canvassed. But its latch-string has disappeared at last.

We have no minute details of the conflagration, but learn from passengers who arrived by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad yesterday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, that as the train arrived at North Bend, the Old Log Cabin was enveloped in flames, and that its destruction was complete. It was occupied by Col. W. H. H. Taylor, (who married a daughter of Gen. Harrison,) and family, and we learn that such was the rapid progress of the fire, and so late its discovery, that the members of the household barely escaped in their night clothes!

Of course nothing was saved in the way of furniture or documents, and the probability is, that many valuable papers left by President Harrison, together with articles cherished as relics of the old hero, and of the early history of the west, have been destroyed with the building. The only portrait of Mrs. Harrison in existence (painted by Beard,) with two or three of the General, taken at different periods of his life, are also probably destroyed.

Mrs. Harrison, the widow of President Harrison, fortunately was not in the dwelling; the venerable lady at present being at the residence of Hon. J. Scott Harrisan, a son of Gen. H., a few miles below the old homestead.

North Bend is not only famous as the unpretending residence of President Harrison, but occupies no mean position in western history. It was the first landing place of John Cleves Symmes, the original patentee of all the land between the two Miamis, and was at one time regarded as the rival of Cincinnati, or "Fort Washington." At North Bend, Judge Symmes projected the great "Miami City," and went so far as to map out streets, lawns, public squares, and all the arrangements for a city of the first magnitude; but a fortunate incident turned the tide in favor of the present site of our flourishing metropolis, and "North Bend" has ever since remained a beautiful rural retreat from the dust, impurities, and busy throng of the city.

TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Crescent states, as evidence of the continued growth of New Orleans, that the gross receipts of cotton this year at their landings have been 1,653,000 bales against 1,500,000 last year. Of tobacco, 77,000 hogsheads, against 52,000 last year. Of flour, 1,428,000 barrels, against 1,175,000 last year. Of pork, bulk and barrel, twice the amount of last year. Of bacon, in bulk, an enormous surplus. Of coal, 743,000 barrels, against 580,000 last year. Of molasses, 335,000 barrels, against 83,000 last year. Of sugar, 200,000 barrels, against 62,000 last year.

LETTER FROM A HAMPSHIRE BOY IN HINDOSTAN.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Hiram L. Ferry, a young man from Easthampton, who is serving in the British army in India, dated Meerut, Hindostan, May 11, 1858. His previous letter was from Lucknow, just previous to the siege. He says;

"I have been in many engagements since I arrived in Hindostan and under very heavy fires, and am not hurt yet. Many of my comrades have fallen beside me. At Lucknow I was in a battery of 24 eighteen pounders, where a constant fire was kept up for eight days and nights. All the sleep I got was on the ground beside my gun. It took most of our spare time to bury our dead. I enjoy first rate health and spirits.

"I have left my company and joined a detachment of Yankee boys under Capt. Alay. They are from New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Men, women and children are dying around me by hundreds, of cholera, hard drinking and fruit, together with the climate. I go to church every Sunday, when not in action, with sword and gun, and 60 rounds of powder and ball."

Young Ferry states that while engaged in the siege of Lucknow he was robbed of the treasure he had plundered at Cawnpore. Meerut is about 1,000 miles from Calcutta and 40 from Delhi, and in sight of the Himalaya Mountains.

Northampton (Mass) Courier.

TROOPS FOR OREGON.—The largest detachment of army recruits which have left the Atlantic seaboard for the Pacific for several years, left New York on Wednesday week on board the steamship St. Louis, for Aspinwall, under the command of Captain A. J. Smith, of the 1st Dragoons. They are dispatched to relieve Fort Walla Walla, with special reference to the assistance of Col. Steptoe. There were

From Carlisle Barrack	150
From Governor's Island	154
From Newport Barrack, Kentucky	71
From Fort Monroe, Virginia	41
From Albany	1
Total	417
Of these there are of the mounted service	193
Leaving for general service men	224

Their destination is Vancouver, W. T. These troops go out provided with 600 of Sharpe's carbines, and a large quantity of prepared ammunition. The adoption of this arm for the present service is due to the influence of Brevet Major Thornton, who was sent to the far west to inspect the troops, some time since, and who inspected the first dragoons in the Department of New Mexico, and saw the necessity of the adoption of some improved arm for the mounted service.

The London Times on Cuba.

The London Times continues to advocate a transfer of Cuba to the United States. On the 14th inst. it had an elaborate article on the slave trade, which concludes in the following remarkable strain:

"At this time, if we really wish to stop the slave trade, and are ready to sacrifice our national jealousies to that object, we have already hinted at a most effectual course. The United States are, unfortunately, not above allowing the irregular use of their flag in the slave trade between Africa and Cuba. But they stand rather too high in the scale of nations as well as in their own esteem to permit a slave trade into their own ports. *Cuba once annexed, the whole trade comes to an end, and not a port will remain open where the slaver can land his wretched cargo. Spain has long since forfeited all absolute claim to our interposition in her behalf.* Indeed, by this time, we presume, she would rather not be assisted by us, be the cause good or bad. Are we, then, prepared to make this sacrifice of national feeling for the sake of that philanthropy which we are always preaching to the world at the point of the bayonet and mouth of the cannon? We ask no reply; we only suggest that if England chooses to regard the slave trade as the greatest of human crimes, and its extinction an object worth fleets, quarrels and wars, then she may some day be called on to prove her sincerity by acquiescing in the only means to this end, however disagreeable. We only wish that Spain could be warned in time; but warning is not for Spain. Had she listened to warning she might still have stood in the first class of nations. But as far as Spain is concerned, we must bow to Lord Palmerston's authority. She only regards force. Unfortunately, with all our cruisers, we have not the same leverage upon her as that in the hands of our American cousins. We may vainly attempt to watch her ports and scrutinize her traffic; *once they step in, they will wipe out not only the slave trade, but Cuba itself, from the list of Spanish iniquities."*

A PEOPLE WITHOUT TEETH.—Dr. Livingston's Travels in Africa, recently re-published from the English edition, by the Harpers, is considered one of the most valuable books of modern times. Among many curious and amusing things in it, is the following account of a strange deformity existing in a tribe of negroes in the sun-roasted country he had explored. Every man, woman and child connected with the tribe are without front teeth. Inquiring into the cause of this unnatural appearance, it was given to him thus:

"Once upon a time, the chief of the tribe, like many better men in civilized countries, was possessed of a refractory wife. He endured her impudence and annoyance for many years, but one day in his passion, becoming suddenly aroused, he gave her what is termed in civilized parlance a "plug" in the mouth with his fist. The blow must have been well aimed, for it relieved the mouth of the proud woman of all her front teeth. Thus despoiled of beauty the sable matron hid herself in shame, and afterwards became a tractable and obedient wife.—The warriors of the tribe in council assembled, observed the good results of that one blow of the chief, and being troubled generally with disobedient wives, resolved at once to follow his pugilistic example. Each repaired to his home, and rested not contented until their wives were forcibly reviled of their front teeth.

EXCITEMENT IN WELDON, N. C.—A man by the name of Isabell has, it appears, been residing in this place for some length of time, under circumstances of rather extraordinary mystery and singularity. It appears that Isabell has never been seen out of his house during the day time, nor has he ever been seen to associate with a white man, but has every night a crowd of negroes around his house, to whom he sells whiskey, and from whom he buys whatever said negroes can steal, or in any way pick up. Such has been the shrewd and artful cunning of the scoundrel, that it has been, so far, found impossible to get the proper legal evidence necessary to convict him, so that a few days ago a portion of our citizens formed themselves into a committee, and waited on Isabell, and gave him his orders to leave by Tuesday evening, the 27th July, in default of which he was to be treated to a coat of tar and feathers. Accordingly, finding on Tuesday evening that he had not gone, and hearing that he had resolved not to go, the committee proceeded to take the law into their own hands, and after due trial and conviction, he was sentenced to receive a coat of tar and feathers, and to be escorted out of town, which sentence was executed in due form.

Weldon Patriot.

Pension Bureau.

The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Office, under the act of 3d March, 1855, for the months of June and July last:

Number of applications for bounty land received	1,792
Number of warrants or certificates issued	1,650
Total number of applications received	290,543
Total number of warrants or certificates issued	225,999

To satisfy these warrants it will require 28,413,910 acres of public lands, as follows:

82,042	warrants,	of 160	acres each	13,126,720
94,918	do	120	do	11,390,160
48,214	do	80	do	3,857,120
335	do	60	do	20,100
479	do	40	do	19,160
6	do	100	do	600
5	do	10	do	50
225,999				28,413,910

Washington Union.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS.—It is stated by Burdock that the wife of a countryman in the Moscow district had given birth to 69 children at 27 confinements—four times four at one birth, seven times three, and sixteen times twins. In the year 1809, the Vienna newspapers contained the following announcement:—Maria Anna Helen, the wife of a poor linen weaver in Neulerchenfeld, 20 years married, bore at seven confinements, 32 children—28 living and 4 dead; 26 were males and 6 females; all were begotten by one man, and nursed by herself. She had at her last confinement three children, one living and two dead. Her husband was a twin, she herself one of four. Her mother had produced 38 children, and died during a confinement with twins. The greatest number of children ever produced at one birth appears to have been six, all of whom were boys, and all dead. The woman who gave birth to them had been twice married, and already given birth to 44 children; during her first marriage, which lasted 22 years, she bore 27 boys and 3 girls; in her second marriage, which lasted but three years, she bore 14 children—three at at the first, five at the second, and six the third confinement.

Courage and Patience.

Life is sad, because we know it,
Death because we know it not;
But we will not fret or murmer—
Every man must bear his lot.
Coward hearts, who shrink and fly,
Are not fit to live or die!

Knowing life, we should not fear it,
Neither death, for that's unknown;
Courage—patience—these are virtues
Which for many sins atone.
Who have these—and have not I?—
He is fit to live and die!

The modern instances below may be commended to the attention of the Uncle Tom's Cabin coteries:—

CRUELTY TO A GIRL.—At the common pleas court at Lenox, week before last, Judge Aiken sentenced Francis F. Briggs, of Windsor, to serve three years in the house of correction, for excessive cruelty to a little girl, a relative of his, aged 10 years. He plead guilty. The court reporter of the Adams News says.—

"The case, as related by the district attorney whose statements were made from evidence taken before the grand jury, and verified by all conversant with the facts in the case, is one of the most brutal and cold blooded I ever heard. It was well remarked by the judge when he passed sentence, that 'it was all that the law would allow him to do, but he could not but consider it inadequate to the crime committed.' No excuse was pretended to be given for the many whippings giving the little girl, except that she once, without license, took and eat half a pint of cream, and at another time drank some maple sap without first obtaining permission. Her skin, from the hair of her head down to her feet except on her fore was but one mass of lacerated wounds and bruises, made with straps ropes and sticks."

THE TREATY OF PARIS.—The Paris Monteur has just published and official report from Count Walewski, which shows that 36 States besides sitting in the congress, has signed the treaty of Paris of the 26th April, abolishing privateers in time of war, called the "Maritime Treaty of Paris. Only three States, of all those invited to sign it, viz: the United States, Spain and Mexico, have refused.

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G. G. EVANS,
Publisher, 439 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

June 25, 1858 43-3m

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price.

W. F. GRAY,
Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

Why will ye suffer? Read the following letter from a distinguished practical dentist:

NEW YORK, Dec. 19th, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, *Gentlemen:* In the course of my practice I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne with much success for the relief of the toothache: and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am yours, very respectfully,

M. LEVETT, Dentist.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. August 6, 1858—49 1t

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

See what the dealers, men who will sell anything in their line, and who are not interested in the medicine more than any other, say:

"We think highly of your article, and expect it to have a large sale." BARNES & PARK, New York.

The demand is greatly increasing.
T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia.

Most medicines require time to introduce them; yours sells at the start. HOFFMAN & MORWITZ, Philadelphia.

It is steadily gaining ground.
DR. B. F. MILES, Peoria, Ill.

The demand is increasing.
C. & W. CASPARI, Baltimore.

The lot will soon be sold—send more.
WM. THOMPSON, Riceville, East Tennessee.

We are out—send another lot at once.
D. M. & A. J. TUCKER, Fulton, Mo.

We have not a medicine that sells so readily.
BARCLAY BROS., Chicago, Ill.

Bœrhave's Holland Bitters meets with a large sale, and it always has given good satisfaction.
LOUIS WARLICH, Chicago, Ill.

We have been selling Bœrhave's Holland Bitters for some months: and, although, when it was first introduced, we did not urge its sale, being unacquainted with the article; still we found the public determined to have it, and to meet the demand we have been obliged to purchase more of this article than we ever have of any other patent medicine whatever. Every day brings new testimonials of its efficacy in removing the various complaints for which it is recommended, and in offering it to our customers, we do so with more confidence in its virtues than is due to most preparations of the kind. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
184 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

See advertisement. [August 3d.—280&49-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents
March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

PROF. DE GRATH will not be responsible for the evil effects which may be produced by a counterfeit called Electric Oil after his great remedy. If persons will not be cautioned and heed his repeated advice through the newspapers, and buy and use a base article when his Electric Oil, so well known, and so highly recommended by Mayors of cities, Members of Congress, Physicians and Merchants of the highest standing, as he has shown by the certificates published, and every Philadelphian, then they must bear the consequences of their error. My Electric Oil is pleasant, always leaves a person better than it began, and *cannot possibly do harm* (as imitations will.) Children should have it for croup and teething, and ladies use it for the skin and pimples, complexion, &c. Rheumatism or any pain cannot exist when applied.

Sole manufacturing department, 39 South Eighth st., Philadelphia.

See Certificates in to-morrow's paper.

Price 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle, and no person has ever made a real Electric Oil but myself in this or any other city.

Professor Charles De Grath discoverer and sole manufacturer in the world of Electric Oil.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

August 5.—282&49-1w.

DIED.

In Greensboro', N. C., Tuesday 27th July, at the residence of his father, of consumption, HENRY A. CUMMING, in the 22d year of his age.

At Havana, on the 14th inst., of yellow fever, Capt. JESSE A. THOMPSON, (master of Schr. J. H. Flanner,) of Philadelphia, aged about 38 years. Capt. T. leaves a wife and two children, besides numerous friends, to mourn his death.

At Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C., July 29th, ROBERT WESLEY, eldest son of John and Harriet W. Colwell, aged 20 years, 8 month and 12 days.

His disease was rheumatism of nearly two years standing, which bafled the skill of the best Phisicians, he never felt one moments ease during the time, but he bore his suffering's with the greatest patience, never murmuring against his unhappy lot. A few days before his death he told his mother that he must soon die and that he should then be at rest. He was concious of his aproaching end and awaited it with patience as the anihilator of all his sufferings.

Robert was an upright, virtuous and dutiful son, and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

His funeral was preached by Rev. Hugh McAlpin, from the fourth verse of the 39th Psalm. "Lord make me to know mine end and the measure of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am."

Raleigh and Goldsboro' papers please copy.

COAL.

J. HICKS CONRAD, Shipper of the best quality of *HARD WHITE ASH AND RED ASH COAL*, all sizes, furnished on board vessels in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.

Office No. 243 Dock street, corner of 3d street, Shipping Wharf on River Delaware, above Poplar st., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

August 5, 1858. 49-3m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

George F. Walker, Edward T. Walker, and others. } In Equity.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER IN THE ABOVE CAUSE, made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, to the highest bidder, at Long Creek, on Friday, August 27th, the following tracts of land:

One tract on the East side of Moore's Creek, adjoining the lands of John F. Moore, James Simpson, William B. Walker, and A. J. Mott, containing 175 Acres, more or less.

Also, another tract on East side of Long Creek, adjoining the lands of John Jones, James Walker, and Robert W. Miller, containing about 400 Acres.

TERMS: One-third cash, one-third at three, and one-third at six months, under bonds with approved security.

Given under my hand at office, this 29th day of July, A. D. 1858. A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
August 6th, 1858 49-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Owen Alderman for Robert Gerganus. } Petition to sell land in Equity.

IN PURSUANCE of an order in the above cause made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at Moore's Creek, on Saturday, August 28th, the following tract of land, subject to the widow's allotment of dower, viz:

A tract containing about 242 acres, "beginning at Moore's Creek, running thence West 555 poles to a stake in the back line, thence with said line South 73 poles to a stake, thence East to Moore's Creek, thence up to the Creek to the beginning, including the Dower."

Terms: $100 cash; the balance at 6 months, under bond and good security.

Given under my hand at office, this 4th August, 1858.
A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
August 5, 1858 49-ts

NOTICE—5 CENTS REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD OF FIVE CENTS for the delivery to me of a certain bound boy named JOHN R. KING, about four feet eight or ten inches high; between eighteen and nineteen years old. Said boy was bound to me in the county of Onslow, and went with me to New Hanover about five years ago. He says he has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has voluntarily left my bed and board. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading or trafficing with him on my account or harboring him. AMBROSE WHITLEDGE.
July 31st, 1858 49-1t*

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Mrs. H. A. Backus, Principal.

THE DUTIES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, October 4th, '58, at the residence owned by Mrs. Everett, on Front st. Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Early application for boarding pupils is requested, as a limited number only can be taken into the family of the Principal, where they will receive her especial care. A native French teacher will reside in the family, with whom pupils can converse in the French language.

TERMS—Board and tuition in English, including Latin, for the Scholastic year of nine months $200. Tuition in the Senior Department, $50; Junior $40; Primary $35.

Modern Languages, Music, Oil Painting and Drawing extra. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal.

August 6th, 1858 49-t10

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A TRACT OF PINE LAND in Chester District, containing about *FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF GOOD TURPENTINE FOREST*, five miles from the Railroad. Apply to
[49-1m] SAM'L W. EVANS.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL begin the 30th day of August next, and end the 24th June, 1859. The session comprises two terms: the first term will end the 24th December; the second commences the first Monday in January. To any one who desires more particular information, a catalogue will be sent upon application to Rev. James M. Sprunt, in the absence of the Principal.

T. OSCAR ROGERS.
Kenansville, Duplin co., July 13, 1858 262eM6w—46-6t

GROVE MALE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

THE SESSIONS OF THIS INSTITUTION CORRESPOND with those of the Kenansville Female Seminary. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

TERMS FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Elementary English Branches	$10
Advanced Course	15
Classical and Mathematical	20

Board $8 per month. Session opens 30th August. Address Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT, Principal.
Kenansville, July 13, 1858. 262eM6w—46-6t

BACON!—BACON!!

10 HHDS. BRIGHT WESTERN SHOULDERS, just received per schr. Louisiana. For sale by
Aug. 5. WM. H. McKOY & BRO.

COFFEE.—COFFEE.

60 BAGS SUPERIOR RIO COFFEE;
15 do. Laguyra do.
For sale by WM. H. McKOY & BRO.
Aug. 5, 1858.

TOBACCO—TOBACCO.

50 BOXES—all grades—from North Carolina factories, on consignment. For sale by
Aug. 5. WM. H. McKOY & BRO.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

A PRIME BRIGHT ARTICLE, by the barrel or hogshead. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.
August 4th

MOLASSES.

SWEET CUBA MOLASSES, in Hhds. or Bbls., for sale by
July 21. WILLARD & CURTIS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, August 17th, 1858.

$300,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 603 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	4 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	5 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	52 "	500
1 "	10,000	143 "	400
1 "	5,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000; 4 of $400 to $5,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
August 29th, 1858 178&32-1y

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants.*

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants.*

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York.*

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.

Feb. 18th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE WILL BE OPEN FOR delivery of ICE every day from sunrise to sunset, excepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE delivered after time of closing, except in cases of sickness.

ICE for the country carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

TERMS CASH, without any deviation.

ICE furnished to sick poor gratis, when directed by a Physician or Visiting Committee.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.
April 13th, 1858 135-6m*

SUGAR—SUGAR.

25 BBLS. C. SUGAR;
25 do. B. do.;
25 do. A. do.;
25 do. Crushed do.;
10 do. Powdered do.; now landing from "DeRosset."
[J26] For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article		
BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	00 @	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	0 00 @	0 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00 @	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 62½ @	2 00
New	1 90 @	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb. Tallow	16 @	18
Adamantine	22 @	25
Sperm	35 @	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb. Java	18 @	20
Laguyra	13½ @	14
Rio	11 @	12
St. Domingo	11½ @	12½
COTTON, ℔ lb. ord. to mid'g	10½ @	11¼
strict mid'g	11½ @	11¾
good mid'g	00 @	11¾
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	16 @	18
Rope, ℔ lb.	8 @	9
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	00 @	85
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8 @	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00 @	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	18 @	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45 @	50
FISH, ℔ bbl. Mullets	6 00 @	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00 @	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50 @	10 00
Herrings, East	4 50 @	7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00 @	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	5 75 @	6 00
Superfine	5 62½ @	5 75
Fine	0 00 @	5 50
Cross	0 00 @	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	11 @	20
GUNNY BAGS	12½ @	16
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.		3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton		63 00
5 tons and over, "		60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.		1 50
Per ton		10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	80 @	83½
Oats	40 @	42
Pease, Cow	85 @	90
Do. B. Eye	1 10 @	1 20
Wheat, red	1 00 @	1 05
do. white	1 15 @	1 20
Rice, rough	00 @	87½
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3¼ @	3½
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green	4 @	5
Dry	7 @	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	75 @	00
N. River	50 @	60
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd	4½ @	00
American, ref.	3½ @	00
do. sheer	0 @	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00 @	95 00
Swede	5½ @	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75 @	80
do. fm store	95 @	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards	0 00 @	11 00
Wide do.	7 50 @	8 00
Scantling	0 00 @	6 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @	16 00
planed	18 00 @	19 00
clear	25 00 @	30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @	15 00
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00 @	13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	26 @	28
do. Bbls.	00 @	30
N. Orleans	34 @	38

Article		
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) Whiskey	28 @	30
N. E. Rum	50 @	55
Gin	40 @	45
Brandy	45 @	50
do. Apple	65 @	80
do. Peach	85 @	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., Virgin	0 00 @	3 25
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 70
Hard	0 00 @	1 35
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 60
do. in order	0 00 @	1 70
Pitch do.	0 00 @	1 55
Rosin, Pale	4 00 @	5 50
do. No. 1	1 50 @	2 50
do. No. 2	1 20 @	1 50
do. No. 3	1 10 @	0 00
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00 @	40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @	30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	4½ @	4¾
Wrought	10 @	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00 @	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00 @	0 00
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	00 @	1 50
Irish, do.	1 00 @	1 25
do. ℔ bbl.	2 50 @	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	13½ @	14
Middlings	12½ @	13
Shoulders	11½ @	12
Hog round	12½ @	13
Western Bacon, Middlings	9½ @	10
Shoulders	0 @	8
N. C. Lard	13 @	13½
West'n do.	12½ @	13
Butter	23 @	27
Cheese	11 @	11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	19 50 @	20 00
Clear do.	00 00 @	20 00
Butt	16 50 @	17 00
Prime	00 00 @	00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00 @	16 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00 @	20 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	20 @	35
do. dead	00 @	00
Turkeys, live	75 @	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00 @	00
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75 @	2 25
Mutton	1 75 @	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	25 @	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	72½ @	75
do. fine	1 75 @	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	7½ @	9
New Orleans	6½ @	8½
Muscovado	7 @	8
Loaf & crush'd	11 @	12
C. Yellow	9½ @	10
Granulated	10½ @	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5 @	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	3 00 @	4 00
Common	1 75 @	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	15 00 @	25 00
Ash Head'g	8 50 @	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00 @	0 00
Mill, prime	6 00 @	7 75
do. inferior to ordinary	3 00 @	5 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10 @	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18 @	20
Medium	25 @	30
Fine	45 @	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17 @	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 30
Rosin do.	00	30 @ 25
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 45
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 30
Rosin "	00	00 @ 25
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 45
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	00 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	4 00 @ 4 00	5 00 @ 0 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	35	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 12½
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 6
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last, the market has ruled unsettled, and notwithstanding the light receipts prices have receded a shade in both yellow dip and hard, closing at $3 25 for virgin, $2 70 for yellow dip, and $1 35 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. The demand appears to be limited at present, and *dry* lots generally bring highest quotation. The receipts and sales for the week ended this morning foot up 3,232 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	440	$3 25	$2 85	$1 42½
Friday	453	3 25	2 85	1 42½
Saturday	270	3 25	2 85	1 42½
Do	200	3 25	2 75	1 37½
Monday	600	3 25	2 80	1 40
Tuesday	490	3 25	2 75	1 37½
Wednesday	325	3 25	2 75	1 37½
Do.	71	3 25	2 60	1 30
Do.	160	3 25	2 70	1 35
Thursday	223	3 25	2 70	1 35

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market gave way one cent at the opening on Friday, and ruled quiet up to yesterday (Wednesday) when the foreign advices were more favorable, and considerable activity prevailed—about all that could be reached was taken at 40 cents. There is very little remaining in first hands, and the market is firm at above figure. Sales for the week as follows:

Friday	150 bbls. at	39	cents ℔ gallon.	
Saturday	126	" " 39	"	" "
Wednesday	1,500	" " 40	"	" "
Thursdya	200	" " 40	"	" "

ROSIN—We have no material change to notice in the market for either grade during the week just ended. For Pale there has been a moderate demand, but owing to the meagre arrivals and the small quantity offering, the transactions have been limited. We quote sales of only 837 bbls. at $4, $4 50, $5, $5 25 a $5 50 ℔ bbl., as in quality. In Nos. 1 and 2 no public transactions have taken place that we are aware of, and quotations are merely nominal. See table. Common declined 5 cents on Friday last, and the market since has ruled inactive. We quote sales of only 3,350 bbls. as follows: Friday, 2,600 bbls., and Saturday 750 do. at $1 10 ℔ 310 lbs.

TAR—None received during the week, and we have no sales to report. Nominal at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Owing to the fact that disease is prevailing to a considerable extent among cattle in the country, the butchers here have discontinued purchasing at present, and consequently there is no demand from them; we therefore, erase quotations. For SHEEP there is but little demand; only one or two small droves have been brought in and sold at $1 75 a $2 50 each, as in quality.

BARRELS—In empty Spirits Turpentine barrels we have no change of importance to notice. None have been received since our last, and there is very few (if any) good quality second hand ones on market. We quote at $1 70 a $1 80 for inferior and ordinary, and $1 90 a $2 for selected, and $2 for new.

CORN MEAL—The market is poorly supplied, and we note a fair demand. One lot of 100 bushels received per railroad, was sold on Monday at 85 cents per bushel. We quote from the granaries at 90 cents, in lots as wanted.

COFFEE—Remains without change in price, and the market is moderately supplied with nearly all descriptions. See table for store prices.

COTTON.—The arrivals continue very light, and scarcely any offering on market. We quote sales of two or three small lots (about 46 bales) at 11¼, 11½ a 11¾ cents per lb. for low to good middling.

FLOUR.—Since our review of this day week scarcely any has been brought in, and the market is almost bare. In consequence of this fact the market has ruled firmer, and a shade advance has been obtained for one or two small lots; the demand, however, is limited. We quote small transactions at $5 75 for superfine, and $6 per bbl. for family.

GRAIN.—In CORN we have to notice a decidedly better feeling in the market. The supply in store has become materially reduced in the absence of receipts, and there is a brisk demand from dealers. One lot of 500 bushels (a prime article) was received per railroad a few days since, and changed hands at 83½ cents per bushel;—a few cargoes, suitable for milling, would sell readily at a high figure.——OATS—Remain about the same as reported for several weeks past. None received and consequently no sales have taken place, except in the retail way; stock small.——PEAS.—The market is very well stocked with Cow, and rules inactive; but little demand, and no sales except in the retail way. We continue former quotations—85 cents per bushel.——RICE.—For *clean* there is only a light demand from the trade, and fair stock in store. Selling at 3¼ a 3½ cents per lb.

HAY—No receipts of either description during the past week, consequently we have no sales to report;—full stock in dealers' hands, and demand limited. Last sales were at quotations in table.

LIME—Continues to be in good stock, and we notice merely a retail demand. Sells from store in quantities to suit purchasers, at 95 cents a $1 ℔ cask.

MOLASSES—The stock of Cuba on market is fully fair for the season, and we note a meagre demand for some weeks past. The advices from other markets are more favorable, and holders here have advanced prices to 30 cents in bbls., and 26 a 28 cents ℔ gallon in hhds., as in quantity and quality.

POTATOES—Some small parcels of sweet have been brought in, and sold from boats at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Irish are very scarce, and in considerable demand; sell readily at $1 a $1 25 ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—In the market for N. C. cured BACON we have no change worthy of note to make, but appearances indicate an upward tendency in prices. A few small parcels have been received per railroad, but we hear of no sales, in the absence of which quotations must be considered merely nominal. See table. For Western cured there has been a better feeling in the market under the advices received since our last review, and rates are a shade higher. The receipts have been meagre for one or two weeks past, and the stock in first hands has become considerably reduced.—We note a moderate demand existing, and quote small sales from store at 8 cents for shoulders, 10 cents for sides, and 11 a 11½ cents ℔ lb. for hams.——LARD—For Western make we note a moderate enquiry, and only a small stock on market;—sells from store at 12 a 12½ cents ℔ lb., in bbls. and kegs. One small lot of N. C. received, but not yet sold.—We quote at 13 a 13½ cents.——PORK—Has been in rather better enquiry during the past week, and with a reduced stock in first hands prices of Northern have gone up a shade. See table for rates from store, as in quantity and quality.

SALT—No late receipts of Alum; there is, however, a good supply of former arrivals on market, and scarcely any demand. We quote from store at 25 a 30 cents ℔ bushel, as in quantity. For Liverpool ground there is a moderate enquiry, and with a light stock here the market rules firm.—We note the receipt coastwise in the early part of the week of 1,000 sacks, which changed hands at 72½ a 75 cents ℔ sack, cash.

SHINGLES—Continue to rule exceedingly dull, and only small parcels of Common have been brought in. We quote small sales at $1 75 a $2 ℔ M., as in quality.

TIMBER—We have no change of importance to report in this article. The low stage of the water courses has tended to prevent receipts, and we hear of no sales; but little (if any) demand for mill purposes.

FREIGHTS—The market for coastwise continues to rule dull, and rates to New York and Philadelphia have gone down a shade on naval stores; vessels plenty, and very little produce offering. See table for last rates paid.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Market dull. Howard st. flour and Ohio held at $4 62 a 4 75; new City Mills at $5. Wheat dull and unchanged; red 125 a 130c., white 130 a 140c. Corn dull and easier; white 84 a 85, yellow 90 93c.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Cotton—The market heavy; sales of 3,000 bales at about former quotations. Flour—The market is unsettled; sales of 9,500 bbls. State at 4 15 a $4 20, an advance of 5 cents; Ohio at 4 90 a $5 10, an advance of 10 cents on each. Wheat is unsettled; sales of 50,000 bushels; Western 1 07 a $1 10, and white 1 12 a $1 16 per bushel; Milwaukee Club $1. Corn is heavy; sales of 30,000 bushels; white 95 cents to $1; yellow 1 a $1 05. Pork is firm at 17 40 a $17 50 for Mess, Prime 14 40 a $14 50 per bbl. Whiskey firm at 25 cents. Sugar is firm; Muscovado 7¼ a 8¾ cents ℔ lb. Turpentine—Spirits are steady at 43½ a 44 cents ℔ gallon. Rosin is heavy at $1 50. Rice is quiet. Freights—Flour to Liverpool 1s 6d.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Naval Stores.—There have been considerable arrivals of Dip Turpentine, most of which sold at $1 95; to-day, the market is dull, and sales at $2 90. The market is influenced by the scarcity of freights, but as most of the vessels in port have their cargoes now made up, there will probably be a decline in the article of Dip Turpentine. Scrape, no sales; Spirits Turpentine, 37 cents ℔ gallon; Rosin $1 10.

Corn.—Sales at 63½ cents.
Wheat and Cotton—No sales.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 2.—Bacon 11½ @ 12½; Cotton—Fair to Good, 11½ @ 000, Ordi. to Mid. 10½ @ 11; Flour—family, $5 25 @ 5 50; Super. $5 00 @ 5 25; Fine, $4 90 @ 0 00; Scratched, $4 80 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, $0 70 @ 0 75; Wheat, $0 00 @ 0 00; Oats, 40 @ 45; Peas, 0 85 @ $0 90; Rye, $0 75 @ 0 80; Lard—12 @ 13 cents; Molasses—Cuba 29 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 45 @ 50 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 35 @ 0 00; Virgin, $2 75 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 00 @ 00; Spirits, 36 a 00 cents.

Bacon—Very little change. Cotton—No change to notice. Flour—Variable. Cotton Bagging—The advance in other markets has had but little effect on our market. Corn—Sales have been made at lowest quotations.—*Obs.*

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton—Sales of the week 46,000 bales, including 1,600 bales to speculators and 4,000 bales for export. Lower qualities have declined ⅛, and fair and middling 1-16. Sales of Friday estimated at 7,000 bales.—Fair Orleans 7 11-16, middling 6 15-16; Mobile fair 7⅝, middling 6⅞; upland fair 7 3-16, middling 6⅞. Stock in port 662,000 bales, including 600,000 bales American cotton.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. Sales unimportant.

Breadstuffs—The weather has been favorable for the crops. Flour very dull—prices easier, but quotations unchanged.—Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 22s a 22s 6d; Ohio 22 a 24s. Wheat—prices 1d lower—Southern red 6s a 6s 2d; white 6s 9d a 7s 3d. Corn—yellow 6d a 1s lower; sales at 33s 6d; white 33s a 33s 6d.

Provisions—Lard is firm at 55s a 57s 6d.

Produce—Rosin is dull at 4s. Sugar closed buoyant. Bice is steady—Carolina 20s cash. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 39s a 42s.

For coffee prices were fully supported, and an average business was done. Tea was dull, and common Congou was quoted 9½ a 9¾.

London Markets—Baring's circular quotes: Wheat is dull at a decline of 1 a 2d on the week. Sugar buoyant at 6 a 9d advance. Rice is dull.

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Brain. Invalids, by coming early, would secure better rooms and better attendance, as we are usually very much crowded through the month of August.

Visitors for this place, should leave the Va. & Tenn. Railroad at Newbern Depot. They will then have but 38 miles of staging, over a good road.

The salutary effect of these unrivalled waters can be amply authenticated by application to Dr. JAMES H. DICKSON, GEN. JAMES OWEN, M. LONDON, ESQ., DR. W. H. BEATTY, Wilmington, N. C.,

T. S. CAMPBELL & CO.
Red Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1858.—188&34.

CALL AT THE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,

34 MARKET STREET, for Straw and Summer Hats of any variety, and be convinced that we are actually selling our entire stock of *STRAW* goods at cost. Our assortment is greatly reduced, but we have still on hand a great many popular styles, which we must dispose of to make room for Fall Stock.

August 2, 1858. CHAS. D. MYERS.

FINE BLACK & LIGHT COLORED LEGORN HATS,
FASHIONABLE SHAPE, for sale at the *HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM*, 34 Market street.
August 2. CHAS. D. MYERS.

FLOUR FROM NEW WHITE WHEAT.

CONSULT YOUR OWN INTEREST, and you will buy FLOUR made at the Cape Fear Mills, by the barrel or bag. For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
August 3.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—
20 bags RIO COFFEE;
30 boxes SOAP;
10 bbls. C. SUGAR;
5 " Crushed SUGAR;
2 " Brown "
100 reams WRAPPING PAPER;
CANDLES;
1,000 lbs. sugar-cured HAMS;
WESTERN SHOULDERS; low for cash.
July 30, 1858. T. C. CRAFT, No. 48 Market st.

DAILY EXPECTED.

5 HHDS. WESTERN SIDES;
5 do. do. Shoulders;
20 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 do. Cider Vinegar. For sale low for cash, by
I. T. ALDERMAN,
34 North Water Street.
July 19th

SKELETON,

UNION STEEL SPRING, Linen and Expansion Hoop Skirts. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
July 30th

INFANTS' WAISTS,

WRAPPERS AND DRESSES. For sale by
July 30th J. S. WILLIAMS.

BACON AND LARD.

19 HHDS. WESTERN SIDES;
3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Hog Round.
Prime Leaf Lard, in barrels and kegs. For sale by
July 29. ZENO H. GREENE.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 29.—Schr. Sidney Price, Godfrey, from Charleston, to Harriss & Howell.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. R. Hall.

30—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. James Buchanan, Certin, for Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Smithsonian, VanBrunt, for Charleston, to A. D. Cazaux; with salt.

July 30.—Tern. Schr. Kate Brigham, Welsh, from Savannah, to G. W. Davis; with salt.

Tern. Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Beatty, 13 hours from Charleston, to Harriss & Howell.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

31—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

Aug. 1—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Allen, from Savannah, to A. D. Cazaux.

2.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug. 2.—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. R. Hall.

Aug. 3.—Schr. Devil Bug, Davis, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B G. Worth.

Schr. Louisiana, Mitchell, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

4—Steamer Black River, Dicksey, from Elizabethtown, to D. A. Lamont.

U S M Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

4—Schr. Transit, Davis, from Charleston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Eureka, Brinn, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

CLEARED.

July 29—Schr. Wm. Smith, Fisher, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

U S M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

30—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

31—Schr. David Faust, Moslander, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

July 31.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

2.—Brig Maria, Homan, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores and lumber.

3.—Schr. Worth, Stone, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores and lumber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, to A. R. Hall.

Aug. 3.—United Stated Mail Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

4.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Petteway & Pritchett.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Young, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

5—Schr. Target, Furman, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF
A FINE HEAD OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

TALK OF BEAUTY, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and *no* one can doubt:

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, Conn., July 23, 1856.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length *where it was all off.* I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the tip of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1853.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.
July 20. 274-48—3m

BŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & Co.,
Manufacturing harmaceutists and Chemists,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & McLIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally throughout the State.
June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

GUNNY BAGGING!

A HEAVY ARTICLE for sale by the bolt or bale—very low price, for cash. ZENO H. GREENE.
August 4th

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY, *Proprietor.*
Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

HACKERS! HACKERS!!

ANOTHER LOT OF THE ROBINSON HACKERS, just received by J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
July 8th, 1858. Herald Copy.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1858.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

There is a Governor to be Elected.

In the excitement growing out of the contest for the Sheriffalty, there appears to be some reason to fear that the Governor's election will be forgotten or neglected.—Whether or not the office of Sheriff be worth all that it is sometimes said to be worth, is more than we can say; but this much is certain, that it is a good office and well worth having, and we do not blame any of the gentlemen running, either for seeking it, or for doing their best to obtain it. It is natural.

But the thing is this: These gentlemen and their friends will set their claims before the people and urge them to go to the polls in their support. No fears but *that* will be attended to. But that is a matter in which we do not care to interfere. We have a candidate for whom we feel at full liberty to say all we can,—who deserves all we can say for him, and is worthy of all the support of every Democrat and every conservative man in the State. That candidate is **JOHN W. ELLIS**, and he is running for the office of Governor of North Carolina. Let no Democrat, or conservative man of any party, forget that much. Vote for Ellis *sure*, and then vote for Sheriff as your better judgments, not your passions or prejudices may lead you. But remember first to VOTE FOR ELLIS—to **WORK** FOR ELLIS; for, be assured, the office of Sheriff is fat enough to obtain plenty of people to work for it; but the Democratic candidate for Governor is in a distant part of the State, finishing up a most toilsome canvass,—one which tries the health and the endurance of the strongest. He has little in emoluments to give or get. He is simply the representative of principles and measures,—the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the present canvass; and while he is working in one direction, he must throw himself upon his friends to work for him in another. Upon their fidelity to principle he places his trust—a trust which ought not to be, and must not be betrayed.—*Daily Journal, 31st ult.*

From the Daily Journal of the 31st ult.

We have learned with regret, that a ticket is out and in circulation, bearing the name of John Shepard, Esq., of Holly Shelter District, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons from this county.

Mr. Shepard was in Wilmington on Monday of last week, and in our office, and talked with both the Editors of this paper freely and openly,—more especially with the Associate Editor, in whose company he was for some considerable time, and yet not the slightest intimation was given by him, nor a word dropped to indicate any such idea or intention on his part, although the approaching election was one of the topics of conversation. Under these circumstances, the high respect we have always entertained for Mr. Shepard, as well the feelings of friendship which have always subsisted between him and both the Editors of this paper, constrain us to believe that Mr. Shepard is ignorant of this move, and that his name must be used without his consent, if even with his knowledge.

No good purpose can be served by using harsh expressions or denunciatory language, and we do not feel inclined to use them, any more than we do to withhold our unqualified disapproval and reprobation of a movement which is totally at war with the organization of the Democratic party, calculated to promote divisions and distractions, to generate hard feelings, to perpetuate old strifes and re-open wounds now happily healing up. It will not do. The Democrats neither of town nor country can begin to sanction it. Organization apart, it is unjust to the regular candidates to spring upon them, or any of them, opposition at this late day, when they have fulfilled their engagements and retired to their homes after a fatiguing canvass of the county. It smacks too much of that class of "Know Nothing" tactics of which men of all parties, Democrats and their opponents alike, now regard with disfavor.

With the gentlemen engaged in this movement we have nothing to do. We would not denounce, we would reason with them. We would appeal to their better judgments. We would respectfully ask them to weigh the probable, nay the inevitable results of their course. Should they succeed, their triumph would be one over which no Democrat could in his calmer moments rejoice, by which he must hereafter feel pained, as by a triumph over the organization of his party. Should they fail, as they must do, the result might be more immediately mortifying, but could hardly be more permanently injurious to them.

Of what they complain we know not, and do not care to inquire, but we sincerely wish them—some of them, at least, friends whom we like and esteem, to pause before irrevocably committing themselves to a step which we feel certain they will hereafter regret. We beg of them to pause before placing their and our friend, Mr. Shepard, in a false position, one which will be at variance with all his past course as a Democrat, and as a Convention man.

As we have already remarked, we do not care to inquire what private griefs, or feelings may be involved, if any, but this we do know, that the county ticket for the Legislature is one altogether worthy of the confidence of the Democratic party of New Hanover county. One about whose soundness and devotion to principles and to the best interests of the county there can be no question; and one which, in point of ability can compare favourably with any delegation likely to be sent from any county in the State.

We have before endeavoured to impress upon the Democrats of this and the other counties of the district, that the only way to make assurance perfectly sure would be to do their full duty as party-men—to go to the polls—to let no apathy come over them, and then no danger could arise. This warning comes now with double force.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY—LOOK FOR OPPOSITION.

On Saturday last we took occasion to speak of an opposition got out to the regular nominees of the Democratic party of this County. We said that tickets were out with the name of John Shepard, Esq., of Holly Shelter, for a seat in the House of Commons.

So strange did this seem that some even doubted the accuracy of our information. We truly wish that we had been mistaken, but we regret to say that it is even so. That this move *has* been made, and further that bills were up yesterday announcing the fact; besides, we learn that these bills have been sent all over the County, and will no doubt be posted up at every precinct.

If we could now employ stronger language in reprobation of this movement than we did on Saturday we would do so. If we could say more than that it is wrong, it is undemocratic, it is disorganizing, it is unjust, we would say so. If we could use stronger language of remonstrance with the gentlemen connected with this movement, we would do so. We would appeal to them—to all Democrats—to look at the effects of the movement. We are all fighting for the success of John W. Ellis, the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for the office of Governor. We all regard this movement made by Mr. McRae as wrong, as injurious to the Democratic party. Will we or any of us sanction any such movement in our own county? Can any of us do so without convicting himself of the grossest inconsistency? We all fought for and triumphed with James Buchanan, the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, and we are proud of it. The principle is the same in this case. We are as much bound in good faith to support Messrs. Moore and Bryan for the Commons, as we were to support Mr. Buchanan, or as we are now to support Judge Ellis.

Nay farther, this movement in opposition to the regular Candidates is unjust to them as men, as well as partizans. These gentlemen traversed the county from one end to the other—their names were before the people for months. Why were they not met fairly and openly on the stump? Why was opposition delayed until the nominees had finished their canvass and gone to the quiet retirement of their homes? We appeal to our fellow citizens of all parties if this is not wrong. If it is not wrong as between man and man, leaving party and party faith altogether out of the question. It is sprung upon these gentlemen when they have no opportunity to defend themselves. Surely the high-minded men of New Hanover will not sanction this. Surely no man would like to be so treated himself.

But our appeal is mainly to the Democrats of town and country. We ask them if they are going to permit their organization to be thrown aside—their strength to be weakened, their union to be lost, that the opposition, or portions of it, may rejoice over them? Surely they will not. We ask them to look back a few years and see the result of such a movement—to remember how the snap-judgment taken in the election of Mr. McMillan heralded the advent of Know Nothingism, of evil and distraction to the Democratic party and of heart-burnings in the community. We beg them to remember the position in which it placed Mr. McMillan himself. We ask every true friend of Mr. Shepard if they are willing to see him placed in that position.—We mention this with no desire to re-open old wounds—with no intention to reflect upon Mr. McMillan, who is a gentleman whom we respect, but simply for the sake of the warning it affords to the Democrats of New Hanover county. We ask them if the lesson it teaches is so soon to be forgotten? We ask them if they will allow the passions or prejudices of an hour, supposing such to exist, to influence any of them so far as to lead him to be a party to the infliction of an injury upon his party, and an injustice upon its nominees.

Why should not the regular nominees of the Democratic party be supported by all good Democrats in the county? Are they not good, and respectable, and honest and intelligent citizens? Are they not true and tried Democrats? If they are anything else, we have yet to know it. Of what injustice can the friends of Mr. Shepard complain? Surely, *his* name was not even before the county Convention, and *he* could not have been treated with any injustice in that body. No, fellow Democrats, by sanctioning any such movement you will only be playing into the hands of your opponents; and, fellow-citizens of all parties, we ask if by going for a candidate thus sprung up, you will not be helping to destroy confidence and mutual reliance between man and man, and giving your approval to a mode of attack at which any one of you would feel hurt if used against himself. The golden rule, to do unto others as would that others should do unto you, is as high and imperative now as it was eighteen hundred years ago, and any violation of it is as wrong now as it would have been then.

We speak earnestly about this matter, both from a sense of duty and from a feeling of right, but we do so without bitterness towards the gentlemen engaged in it. Some of them at least, as we have said before, are friends whom we respect, but we feel none the less compelled to tell them that they are mistaken, fearfully mistaken in their course—that hereafter their own calmer judgments will assure them of the fact. We beg of them to pause and consider. Do not let us have this firebrand thrown into our ranks at this late day.

We cannot think that Mr. Shepard can be aware of or consenting to the use of his name in this connection, but whether he is, or whether he is not, that cannot alter the case or render less imperative the duty of every true Democrat in the county to vote the full Democratic ticket:—

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN W. ELLIS.

FOR THE SENATE,
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
GEORGE J. MOORE,
R. K. BRYAN.

Why should not this ticket be voted in its entirety? What objection is there to Mr. Moore or to Mr. Bryan? Are either less reliable Democrats than Mr. Shepard, or less intelligent men? The answer must be—*No!* Then if party faith be anything—if party principles be anything, if party harmony be anything, if fair dealing be anything, let us appeal in the name of them all to our fellow Democrats of the county to go the ticket through, and to allow no disorganizing movements to distract them.

Let us add this farther. We feel the utmost confidence in saying, in fact we feel authorized in saying, that none of the candidates for Sheriff have any connection or sympathy with this movement. They all regret and deprecate it. Why should it not be dropped before any farther harm has been done?

The Disease among Cattle–Beef.

His Honor the Mayor requests us to state that he has been informed by the Messrs. Petteway, butchers in our market, that on Friday last they received a lot of cattle, one cow in which was affected with the disease which is now prevalent. The disease commenced spreading in the drove, and they sent them all out to pasture, being unwilling to bring any of the meat to market.

It would be well to observe the utmost caution in the use of beef until after the disease has passed away. We feel assured that none of our butchers would knowingly offer any doubtful meat, but still the fewest possible risks ought to be run, as the meat of affected cattle is highly unwholesome. No beef we understand is now sold in Columbia, and we notice the cards of several butchers in Savannah, announcing that for the present they will not offer any beef for sale.

Among the passengers by the Canada which sailed from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday the 20th instant, we find the name of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe of this town.

Changes his Ground and Denies the Record.

Last week, on the 21st instant, we believe, Messrs. Ellis & McRae spoke at Webster, Jackson county, before a good audience, mostly Democrats. Mr. McRae told the people that he would go for further appropriations after his two years had expired. That they could not need it before. That he had expressed this sentiment all through the East. That the reason he had said there that the road would cost ten millions of dollars, and that the gap in the Mountains would "make the people's pockets gape wide open," was because he wanted to "calculate the cost," as a prudent man should do, when he undertakes a great work. He charged Judge Ellis with having been neglectful of their Railroad interests, when he made so low an estimate. That he [Mr. McRae] had the West and their Railroad interests "in his eye" when he made a larger estimate, and prepared the minds of the Eastern people for it—made them ready to face the music.

Was Mr. McRae really in favour of going even farther than Judge Ellis in favour of grants to the West, while he was denouncing all grants, all taxation at the East. Were his fearful pictures of taxation—his opposition to any additional debts, appropriations or taxations only so many capital jokes never meant to be believed; or is his position in the mountains the joke, and his position in the East the serious one, or *vice versa*? *Somebody* will be mightly fooled by his witty changes.

But Mr. McRae, we understand, denied at Webster, and perhaps elsewhere in the West, the accuracy of the *Journal's* report of his speech at Clinton. The power of mountain air is wonderful—its alterative effects beyond credence. While Mr. McRae breathed the less elastic air of the East, he never offered any objection to that report, or to the positions assigned to him or given as his, and yet Judge Ellis read from that report at Mosely Hall and elsewhere in the East. Nay, at the speaking in Halifax county, a good while after Mr. McRae was so kind as to make a very flattering allusion to the courtesy and fairness with which we had treated him. It is surely strange that he should never have discovered the inaccuracy of our report until he crossed the mountains, where that report was a record against him to prove his position in the East, a position to which he did not pretend to adhere in the West—which he contradicted *in toto*.—*Daily Journal, 31st ult.*

No Change.

Any idea or impression conveyed, or attempted to be conveyed, that Judge Ellis has changed, or intended to change, the position he assumed at Fayetteville, Clinton and elsewhere, is wholly a mistake. Immediately before the discussion at Asheville, which was marked by the propounding of certain questions to the candidates, by N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Judge Ellis referred to the report of his speech at Clinton, as containing a correct statement of his views. He has done so since—he will do so again, if called upon. His position towards the Fayetteville and Western road is, that it should have the same proportionate State aid that has already been given to either the N. C. Western Railroad, or the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road; and that he will recommend the granting of such assistance by the next Legislature, if the credit of the State will admit; that is, in plain terms, if State bonds can be sold without a ruinous depreciation; and that they can be so sold, there is no doubt. The Observer permits its cantankerous spirit to make it cut right and left—at friend and foe to its town, and if it had its own way, would have its readers to regard all mankind as the enemies of Fayetteville. We trust the people of the Town of Fayetteville and the County of Cumberland generally, will judge for themselves. The spirit of isolation, the feeling of suspicion fostered and fanned by the *Observer* never has done them any good, and never can do them any good. John W. Ellis stands to-day, with reference to the Fayetteville and Western Road and to all other matters, precisely where he stood when he spoke in Fayetteville some weeks since. We do not ask the *Observer* to go for Judge Ellis, we do not ask it to abate its rancour against democrats, but we do ask it to refrain from "poisoning" its readers against everybody in all other parts of the State. We do not ask it to accord to any democrat the credit of good motives. *That* its nature will not permit it to do, but we do ask it to permit its readers to accept frankly, offers of friendship or offers of justice, if the expression suits better. If Judge Ellis is really willing to do for a Fayetteville work what the *Observer* thinks ought to be done—if even a Wilmington Editor share the same feeling, why carp and get crabbed?

Verily we see no good that can possibly arise from the adoption of such a course, but a good deal of harm. We will not say that the Democrats are the dominant power in the State, although it is so, or that the constant expression of the belief that they won't do what is right towards Fayetteville, and that they don't mean to do so even when they say it, is not the best means to obtain what is wanted. The *Observer*, apparently don't expect any assistance, and surely could not complain if none were given. We differ from the *Observer*. We think that State aid *will* be given to the Fayetteville road, we feel as certain as we do of our existence that Judge Ellis, if elected, will recommend it, and of his election we have no reasonable doubt.

These remarks are written in no feeling of unkindness on our part. We have tried so to shape our course as to avoid all motive for the perpetuation of any jealousy or ill-feeling between the two towns of the Cape Fear—the two towns which ought to be not only the first in wealth and trade, but the closest in friendship and alliance of any in the State. The *Observer*, with many things in it which we admire and respect, has not met us fairly on this ground. Its ability, character and influence has all been turned in another direction. It has been anxious to pick flaws—to excite ridicule, more apparently in bitterness than in sport, and ever and always to end by some sly hit calculated to raise up and increase in the minds of its readers a prejudice against Wilmington, and measurably, against all the rest of mankind. Whether this be right and prudent we leave to its own good sense to say.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

Judge Ellis and the Fayetteville and Western R. R.

We take pleasure in being able to offer our cotemporary of the Observer, and the citizens of Fayetteville generally, the positive assurance that all the doubts or surmises, raised relative to any change of Judge Ellis' position, with reference to their road are wholly groundless. In order to do this satisfactorily, we are induced to deviate from our usual course, and take the liberty of making an extract from a private letter from Judge Ellis, to one of the Editors of this paper, dated Rutherfordton, July 29th, 1858.

Speaking of our former reference to this matter he says: "You are right. The query of Mr. Woodfin referred exclusively to the Western Extension. His note shows it. Before the same audience, and at the same time I declared myself for the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, unequivocally, as heretofore. I read from the *Observer* of the 24th of May, giving an account of my speech at Fayetteville, and also from the *Journal* giving an account of the Clinton discussion, as expressing my views on the question of Railroads. I have read from the *Journal* on every stump since, as expressing my authorized views. The audience at Ashville bear witness to the above."

We really think this ought to be satisfactory. It is what we knew all along, but we trust that this plain statement to us of Judge Ellis' position, will give others the same assurance. It shows nothing new—it makes no new promises, but it removes all suspicion of any change or any abandonment of any position assumed at the outside by the Democratic candidate.

The thermometer away up in the nineties is rather suggestive of quiet lassitude than of vehement exertion. The vital action is languid, the nerves are unstrung, the muscles unvigorous, and even the mind refuses to perform its accustomed functions, or answer the casts made upon it without painful exertion. The very bees hum drowsily, the dogs stretch themselves out in the shade with hardly energy enough to pant, and forget even to bite the flees. The birds retire into their leafy coverts, the world is without signs of animation, save among the politicians and mosquitoes. It is the heated term. An ardent and somewhat excited and exciting political canvass draws to a close, and even its few remaining days appear to drag lazily along, while spite of the weather the efforts of candidates and aspirants become only the more powerful and unremitting. It is hot work, and, we should think hard work. Even to us sitting writing it is something to survive through—something, the recurrence of which we dread. Why should elections and the fourth of July and all manner of exciting events come in the middle of our almost tropical summer. Man is a salamander and can stand nearly anything, but boys can stand more. We noticed the other night, a night just as hot as the hot day which it closed, a big tar-barrel burning before a stand at which one of the Candidates for Sheriff was addressing his fellow citizens, and around the burning barrel, feeding the flame with fresh barrels was a crowd of boys who seemed as happy as clams and joyous as young kittens.

This forenoon, a little before eleven o'clock, we saw a white man—a man with a good-looking clean shaved face, and a person clad in good clothes, lying on the ground in an alley, dead to all around him, without sensation enough left to brush off, or even to feel the flies that settled on his face. It is an unusual sight in our quiet town,—a painful one anywhere. Of course, the man has been removed by this time, and taken care of. The hard, hot, fiery drinks indulged in by nearly all classes of people in America, under the denominations of whiskey, brandy, gin, and so forth, are totally unsuited to the climate or to the temperament of the people. In the Highlands of Scotland, or the North and West of Ireland, or in Russia or the Scandinavian Peninsula, or Northern Germany, these things are comparatively innocuous. Not so with us.

It is useless to talk about total abstinence. We think it would be better if it could be made the rule, but the experience of mankind shows that it never has been and never will be. *Something* men will have. Let it be something suited to the climate, like the light wines of France, or the beer of Belgium; but distilled spirits in a Southern summer, is ruinous to our health as people.

Daily Journal, 30th ult.

"TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NEW YORK."—Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide of June has on page 27 a "Time Indicator," which shows the difference of time between various cities in the United States.—When it is twelve o'clock in New York, it is

At Boston Mass.	12 minutes past 12
At Portland, Maine,	16 minutes past 12
At Philadelphia, Pa.,	55 minutes past 11
At Baltimore, Md.,	50 minutes past 11
At Richmond, Va.,	46 minutes past 11
At Buffalo, N. Y.,	40 minutes past 11
At Charleston, S. C.,	36 minutes past 11
At Pittsburg, Pa.,	35 minutes past 11
At Wheeling, Va.,	34 minutes past 11
At Cleveland, Ohio,	30 minutes past 11
At Augusta, Ga.,	30 minutes past 11
At Detroit, Michigan,	24 minutes past 11
At Columbus, Ohio,	24 minutes past 11
At Cincinnati, Ohio,	20 minutes past 11
At Indianapolis, Ind.,	14 minutes past 11
At Louisville, Ky.,	14 minutes past 11
At Chicago, Illinois,	6 minutes past 11
At New Orleans, La.,	55 minutes past 10
At St. Louis, Missouri	55 minutes past 10
At St. Pauls, Minnesota,	44 minutes past 10

Poor old North Carolina—even Raleigh—is entirely omitted in the above table. Poor old soul—the good old State will have to keep trying to survive the times, and creep along after her good old fashion. Wonder if its possible to show how the "Indicator" stands in Wilmington.

Elections are held to-day (Monday) in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, and, we think, Kansas.—So, in fact, all the August elections will begin to roll in upon us about the close of the week. The election in Kansas is for this purpose:—The English Bill in effect says: "We (Congress) admit you with the constitution your convention has framed, but we cannot accede to the condition precedent. We cannot give you the amount of land you claim as the condition of waiving the power of taxation over United States property. We will give you what other new States have got. You take this or leave it. This is the question—not your constitution." So, if the people of Kansas decide to take the amount of land given them, Kansas is a State, if not, then not.

Further from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamer Hammonia, from Southampton, with London dates to the 18th, a few hours later than brought by the Europa, has arrived.

Consols closed unchanged.

Turkey, besides punishing the authors of the Jeddah massacre, offers to pay 150,000 francs to the families of the British and French consuls.

Hostilities had commenced between the Musselmen and Rayahs in Bosinia.

It was reported at Warsaw that there would soon be a general uprising in Turkey.

The Russians have been beaten by the Circassians, with a loss of 1,800 men and eight guns.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Official advices confirm the previously received intelligence that the Emperor of China has appointed an official of satisfactory rank to confer with the peace commissioners. This is regarded at Hong Kong as an important step towards an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between the contending parties.

The railroad companies with whom a contract was made to carry the mails between Washington and New Orleans in four days, commencing with the present month, have not yet performed the service within that time.

This failure will doubtless engage the attention of the Postmaster General when he returns to Washington.—It is caused partly by an insufficiency of the means of transportation over about seventy miles of country between the unfinished railroads from Goodman's Depot and Water Valley, in Mississippi. The large amount of mail matter which there accumulates has, by telegraph, been directed to be sent to New Orleans by way of the Mississippi river.

The United States sloop of war Dale was at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe Island, on the 9th June. Commander Blair reports to the Navy Department that the officers and crew were in good health. Of the one hundred and seven previously on the sick list two had died. The Vincennes had returned to Porto Praya, and the Marion had gone South.

Mr. Nugent, the special agent to New Caledonia, will leave New York in the California steamer of the 5th of August. His instructions are in course of preparation. He will take out dispatches from Lord Napier to Governor Douglas.

According to a telegraphic dispatch, Secretary Floyd will inspect the works at Harper's Ferry to-morrow, and resume the business of the War Department on Monday.

The Secretary of the Interior is expected to return from Mississippi to-morrow.

A FAITHFUL DOG.—The Syracuse Journal mentions the following incident of the death of William Kehoe, mail carrier at Amsterdam: He was the owner of a large black dog, who usually accompanied him while in the performance of his duties, and a mail bag was generally given him to carry to the cars. On the morning of the fatal accident, Mr. K. had put his bags aboard, and turned to take the one from his faithful dog, when the engine struck him and killed him almost instantly.—On Tuesday morning the dog appeared at the post office at the usual hour, and a bag was thrown him, but nothing could induce him to touch it. He followed the carrier to the cars, remained until the mail was safe in the baggage car, all the while running up and down the track as if seeking his master.

The Greenfield, Mass., Gazette has the following notice of a sickly town, that appears to be suffering with the hen fever.

"We regret to learn that it is quite sickly in Montague, so much so that the town liquor agent has sold $150 worth of liquors for medical purposes since the 1st of April."

Highly Important from Utah.

March of the Army through Salt Lake City—Its Quarters at Cedar Valley—Return of the Mormons—Brigham Young's

We find in the New York papers some interesting news from Great Salt Lake City, concerning the arrival there of the United States troops. The Tribune has letters from that city to the 3d of July. One of its correspondents writes:

The army arrived on Saturday, occupying ten hours in its passage through the city to the camp beyond the Jordan. The advanced guard, commanded by Brevet Col. Smith of the 10th infantry, consisted of Capt. De Saussure's company of the 1st cavalry, Capt. Marcy's of the 5th infantry, and Capt. Gardner's of the 10th, and a section of Phelps's battery, under Lieut. Howard. The headquarters moved with the advance. General Johnston was attended only by his regular staff, and by the commissioners, who rode out from the city at an early hour to meet him.

The advance emerged from Emigration Kanyon about 7½ o'clock, and after a brief halt on the bench directly above the city, descended into the streets and pursued a route towards the Jordan, which led it past Brigham Young's mansion and Lion House, the Council House, the Temple square and the house of W. C. Staines, at which Governor Cumming is a guest. It was followed by the 10th infantry, Phelps' battery, the 5th infantry, Reno's battery, Colonel Loring's battalion, (consisting of companies of the 6th and 7th infantry and of the mounted riflemen, Col. Bee's volunteer battalion and the 2d dragoons. Each regiment and battalion was followed by its wagon train. The sun was just setting when the dragoons crossed the bridge over the Jordan.

All the flags which had been flying ever since last Sunday from the staffs on Main street, were struck by the Mormons during the passage of the troops. Most of the men who had been attracted from the south by curiosity, watched the procession through the cracks between the boards with which their windows were barricaded. The city seemed as dead as on the day our little party of Gentiles entered it a fortnight ago. The only groups of visible spectators were on the corner near the Temple square. A correspondent of the Herald says:

The Mormons were greatly surprised at the vast number of wagons connected with the army. Each division was followed by its wagons; so there was a body of troops and then an immense line of wagons, which were driven through the city at full trot. The day was intensely hot, man and beast sweating copiously. Dense clouds of dust were raised by the advance of the wagons, the men perspiring with labor and the heat, and enveloped by the dust; their faces, covered with sweat, were recoated with dust, till they looked as black as the earth upon which they trod. The Mormons greatly admired the military bands, particularly the excellent one pertaining to the tenth infantry. Not a man left the ranks in passing through the city; not a stick nor stone belonging to Zion was touched; the army passed through it as hastily as possible, and then shook the dust from off their feet by leaping into the Jordan for a bath, which every man of them needed. It was night before the list of the army and its appurtenances got through the city. All encamped beyond Jordan. On the 27th ult. numerous officers entered the city; about 50 of them took dinner at the Globe. No soldiers, however, were permitted to cross the troubled stream of Jordan. Everything passed off quietly in the city. Some of the Saints, however, complained of the freedom with which a few of the officers expressed their opinions. Monday morning, the 28th ult., Gen. Johnston, with his staff officers, Major McCulloch and Dr. Hurt, started in search of a permanent camp. They passed west to Great Salt Lake, wound round the foot of the West Mountains and then turned south to Rush Valley. They returned to the army last night.

During the trip Major McCulloch, who was gratifying his adventurous backwoods spirit, got up into the mountain and was lost. Experience, however, had taught him never to feel lost; so, regarding the points of the compass, he made up his mind as to the direction of the army, and ceasing the endeavor to return to his immediate companions, struck across the mountains for the army, arriving there early yesterday morning, after a very fatiguing journey.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., the army, under Col. Anderson, the senior officer present, struck their tents and moved up the Jordan (southward) ten miles. On the 30th the march was resumed, but directed west to what are here called the Western mountains—that is the mountains on the Western side of this valley. The army is now encamped at the foot of said mountains, some twenty miles distant.

In a few days the army will move down to Cedar Valley, about forty miles south and west from this place, and ten miles west of Lehi. It will probaby winter there and in the adjacent valleys. Cedar Valley is beyond the Jordan river, and lies between the foot of the first and the body of the second mountain west of this valley.

The mormons have begun to return to their homes; numbers have already arrived in this city, and others are on the way. Brigham and Heber Kimball arrived day before yesterday; their families arrived yesterday.—Within a week it is expected that the major part of the population of this city will have returned. Whether the Gentiles will then be able to get rooms and better accommodations than we now have is questionable.

The Mormons informed me that they designed and desired to return to their homes a month ago, but were prevented by a movement of the army, as they considered, contrary to the binding promise of the commissioners. Said movement destroyed their confidence in the execution of the arrangements that had been completed; so they determined to remain south till the army passed, so as to see what would be done by it.

From letters in the New York Times we learn that Brigham Young had not ceased his fulminations against the federal government. A discourse delivered by him at Provo, abounded in vulgar personal reflections upon the President, denouncing him as a "driveling old dotard." A correspondent of the Times says of the audience to which Young held forth:

A glance at the audience shows us that three-fourths of it is composed of women, all dressed with exceeding plainness, not to say coarseness, but many of them exceedingly pretty or interesting in personal appearance, notwithstanding these disadvantages. I was struck with the fact that all seemed to have brought their children with them. There were few among them without nursing infants upon their knees. The exceeding youth of some of these mothers could not escape attention. One, at least, who sat near me, could scarcely have been fifteen years older than her babe, if even that.

The refugee Mormons at Provo were living in tents, many in lodges made of willow twigs, and still others under the shade of roofs made of strong willow blankets or carpets stretched upon a frame work of poles. With all these comfort was out of the question, but thousands have nevertheless submitted in silence to the order of priestly leaders, which consigned them to such a mode of life. The writer paid a visit to Brigham Young's "harem," which had been removed to Provo. Of this visit he remarks:

Such glances as I obtained showed me that Brigham is a man of some taste, and that his spirituals are generally fine looking women—some of them, indeed, quite pretty, and all of them, so far as I could judge, intelligent. I suppose I saw in the shanty "quarters" some thirty women, but whether they were all of them wives of the prophet, or whether these constituted his entire household, of course I am not informed.

The general impression here seems to be that he has nearly or quite fifty wives. He only claims to have forty children living, having had forty-seven altogether.—This, doubtless, is the highest figure he can claim, as the "Saints" consider a large number of children subject of pride and boast. These wives are all their own servants, and the nurses of their own children. To see them sitting under the overhanging eaves of the shanties just at dusk, with their numerous children hanging around them, all crying, chattering at once, was certainly suggestive of a founding hospital.

I was curious to know whether these women were happy in the strange life they lead, and a glance at their faces impressed me with the conviction that theirs was the happiness of stolid listlessness, an existence in which all the higher and holier sentiments of refinement and affection had been sacrificed upon the altar of fanaticism. They seemed to me to be virtuous—willing, perhaps, and resigned—but nevertheless unhappy victims of self-inflicted tortures, by which they hoped to merit saintly reward. To a few of them, perhaps, these remarks would not apply. Some of the younger females appeared thoughtless or reckless, but the elder, who were educated in circles where woman was queen rather than vassal slave, wore their chains evidently with inward murmurings.

WHAT TO DO WHEN A BOAT UPSETS.—The mode practised by the natives of the Pacific Islands, when their canoes are upset at a distance from the shore, and with whom it is an object to save the boat, as well as their lives, is thus: They sustain themselves by joining hands across the bottom of the boat, and use the other hand to paddle home, changing hands when fatigue prompts it. It is surprising how long persons can sustain themselves in this way.

Said a woman to an old maid, "My husband is not so good a husband as he should be, but he is a powerful sight better than none."

QUACK NOSTRUMS.—The majority of hair washes, hair dyes, hair tonics, hair oils, and the numberless preparations which are now before the public under such extravagant, hyperbolical and fantastic titles as we see paraded in show-window cards, and newspaper headings, as hair preparations, are all humbugs of the first water: their real merit, when they possess any, is, that they do no harm. Hog's lard, whale oil, lard oil, sweet oil, scented and colored, make up, when in beautiful wrappers, and white flint glass bottles, the costliest character of tonics, and when thus costly, are baptised with some tri-syllable term, and caught at by verdant young and old of both sexes. Such is not the character of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. This gentleman comes before the world without any "high falutin" Xilophloforium, or any other astounding and startling catch-penny term; he simply advertises a *Hair Restorative*—what it expresses, precisely—and as a Restorative it acts. Buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and as you value your scalp, aye, your very brains, apply nothing else: for it may be that you will come worse substance than perfumed lard oil on your cranium. Remember Wood's Restorative for the Hair is the best article extant.

The "Haw River House" property of Gen. B. Trollinger, of Alamance, and which cost him $8,000, was sold a few days ago under execution for $1,285.—Geo. W. Swepson & Co., of Caswell, becoming the purchasers. This establishment is now, and has been for several months back, kept by Capt. A. A. Mitchell, formerly the popular host of the Caswell House, Yanceyville. Travelers on the N. C. Central Road, who have patronized the Haw River House under the administration of Capt. Mitchell, speak in the highest terms of their fare.

We understand that he is applicant for the proprietorship of a new Hotel at the Company's Shops. Mitchell is the very man for this place.—Nature chalked him out for it, and fortunate will it be for the traveling public over that Road if he keeps the Hotel at the Shops. We know of no man who would likely give greater satisfaction.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The Course of True Love.

About thirty years ago, says the Louisville Journal, when Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer was a bridegroom and the present Lady Bulwer his bride, that exquisite poetess, "L. E. L." (Letitia E. Landon,) wrote and published an account of their characters and personal appearance. They were both quite young and each of them in delicate health. The bridegroom was described as pale and fascinating, and the bride was painted as a fragile and fairy-like creature, of surpassing loveliness. The tender tints of her cheek were said to be "like rose-leaves couched on ivory." The description was read everywhere, and the public admiration and the public sympathy were deeply excited for the young pair, who, it was thought, must soon pass away from a world too coarse and rude for such gentle and lovely natures as theirs. Ah, little dreamed the reader then, that, after a very few years, the gentle bridegroom would strike the tender bride, that she would seek redress by publishing a series of coarse, fierce and vituperative novels and pamphlets against him, and that, after a few more years, she, grown to be a sturdy, red-faced and muscular woman, would pursue him in his canvass for parliament, take her stand upon the hustings in reply to his public speeches, call upon him to confront him, shout "coward" at him in his precipitate flight from her presence, and announce her determination to persecute him till he should cry for mercy, and humbly make her amends for all his villainies.

EXACTLY TO THE POINT.—A few days ago in Cincinnati a brutal fellow was fined $25 and sent to prison for ten days for beating a colored woman into insensibility. The Commercial thus reports the testimony given in the case by another colored woman:

"For de Lord, Massa Judge, I has libed down Souf, and I see many a poor nigger flogged, but, deed and deed, Ise neber see nigger hab sich a flogging as dat ar poor critter."

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE BANK.—A charter was granted at the last Legislature to establish a new Bank in Portsmouth, with a capital of $250,000, provided a majority of the legal voters of the city were in favor of it. The question was submitted to the voters last week, and it was decided "no bank."

Norfolk Herald.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE 3,000 ACRES of most valuable land for Turpentine, Timber and Farming. The above said land is on Black River, Bladen county, 30 miles from Wilmington, adjoining the lands of Hays & Beatty, Calvin J. Dickson, G. W. Bannerman, Sr., and others. The said land wants no recommendation, for it will show for itself, if any person wishes to purchase and will examine it. A great bargain will be given in said land, if application be made soon, and terms made accommodating. There is also an excellent *TURPENTINE STILL* on the place, that I will sell separately or with the land.

ARCHD. N. McDONALD.

June 18th, 1858. 42-3m.

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY.

A MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND bowels, attended with obvious disorder of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as
Nausea, Headache,
Vertigo, Dimness of Sight,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Hypochondria, Jaundice,
Loss of appetite,
Wasting of the strength,
Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind,
Vitiated taste,
Constipation and uneasiness of the bowels,
Bilious Vomiting,
Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach,
Liver Complaint,
Oppression after eating,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side,
Sallowness of complexion,
Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c.,
Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have been abandoned as incurable.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the Southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "Elixir;" which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and mucous membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by *gradually* restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corroboration of which read the following testimonials.

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities, in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach:—

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No 396 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph L'Arni, 267 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 94 Water street, New York.

The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimoney of H. N. Sperry, who was abandoned as INCURABLE AND GIVEN UP TO DIE.

DR. J. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir*:—For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it I gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health.

H. N. SPERRY,

June 6th, 1857 No. 1104 N. Third street, Philadelphia.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave; and we believe, as he asserts, solely by the use of Dr. Williams' "Elixir."

THOMAS J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phœnix street.
JOHN EHRET, Race street above Second.

Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia,) H. N. Sperry, who being duly affirmed, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true in every particular.

Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

FREDERICK REEL, Alderman.

The "Elixir" is sold in bottles, at $1 00 each, or 6 bottles for $5 00. Also Dr. Williams' "Cinchomara," for the positive cure of Ague, Chill and Fever, &c. Proprietor,

JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., *Chemist and Parmaceutist*,
No. 4 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.

March 19th, 1858. 146-2taw—38-1y